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# NASBY IN EXILE.

## Second Series.

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XII.

**Amsterdam and Its People—The Jews—Mercantile Ways—A Fearful and Wonderful Language—Rage for Cleanliness—Our Old Friend the Showman Turns Up With New Attractions.**

STREET SCENES IN AMSTERDAM.

The people of Amsterdam love dearly to be out on the street, and in the open air, and as their streets are so short, narrow and crooked, there is very little driving done, so the principal streets are always crowded with pedestrians of high and low degree. There are some very fine equipages, but they are few and far between. The most of Amsterdam walks. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight the streets are crowded with people, and a motley throng it is. The ladies, as a rule, are all very richly dressed. They have wonderfully fine figures, and dress so as to display them to the best advantage. The favorite promenade is from Rembrandt Place up Khaver straat to the dam, going by the gorgeous Mast Cafe, where the little tables in front, always filled with ladies and gentlemen, presents a scene thoroughly Parisian, past the elegant stores that are the pride not only of the proprietors themselves but of Amsterdamers in general. From the Mast to the dam, at any time of day you will always find the street full of promenaders, intent on pleasure or business, the former perhaps predominating. Unfortunately the sidewalks are not in keeping with the magnificence of the surroundings. They are so narrow that in the great crowd that is always surging up and down one is compelled sometimes to take the middle of the street, but the Amsterdam ladies do not seem to mind it. They daintily lift the skirt just enough to show a well dressed foot and well turned ankle, and trip along as gracefully on the smooth, well kept asphalt roadway, as though they were walking on carpet. Instead of being the heavy unwieldly clumsy women we have been in the habit of considering them, they are as graceful as the Parisians, and outside of America, the Parisian women are the most graceful in the world. The Amsterdam women have an easy, graceful carriage, their figures are lithe and supple, and they are invariably pretty.

On this thoroughfare, mingling with the well dressed, elegant ladies of fashion and making the scene more animated and picturesque, are the people from the country towns in the big City for a day's pleasure, or on a shopping expedition, which is much the same thing. They are not dressed so fashionably as the City folk, but there is an air of solidity about them that makes up for any lack of stylish clothing. What they wear, although it is not in the fashion, is all genuine and of the finest. Their dresses of heavy silk are not made according to the latest style, but what is there is of the very best material that money can buy. The Hollanders are very rich, and they buy nothing but the very best. They dote on diamonds, and the people from the smaller towns and the country wear them in a profusion when they come to the City that would be considered anywhere else hardly the proper thing to do. But the diamonds are all genuine, and the wearers take great pleasure in them. It is a very common thing to see an elderly lady from the country ambling along the Khaver straat, with one of those helmet head dresses, the two parts of which are joined over her forehead with an artistically wrought rose leaf of brilliant diamonds, very large, and of the finest water. The lace cap that surmounts the helmet is as filmy as a fairy's dream, but the small tight fitting hat which is invariable with this class, always is not, strictly speaking, becoming. They are never seen except on the heads of these Holland country women, but they don't care. They are satisfied with their appearance and there is no reason why every one else should not be.

These are two classes that are always seen on this street. Another element that enters very largely into the composition of this picture, is the servant and nurse girls, who are here, there and everywhere. In Amsterdam they can be recognized at any distance, for they are always barebraided and wear short dresses with white stockings and low-cut black cloth shoes. They usually have a light shawl of bright colors thrown over their shoulder, but under no circumstances do they have any head-gear, unless it be a little bow of some color that contrasts strongly with their shawl. In rainy or damp weather they go trudging along with wooden shoes clattering over the pavement. The nurse girl, with oftentimes eight or 10 children in charge, is the same here as everywhere else in Europe. She goes to the parks and lets her charges play in the sand, while she either flirts with her soldier lover, or gossips with other nurses, keeping up a knitting as incessant as her talk.

The male portion of Amsterdam is active, methodical, and full of business. They are unlike their German neighbors, in that they do not take things in so quiet and matter-of-fact way. They do not spend as much time during the day in discussing politics over great glasses of beer. They are in their business methods, more like the Americans, full of push and energy, always on the go, with a drive that knows no stop or pause.

THE JEWS.

The Jews constitute one-tenth of the 200,000 that make up the population of the City. Amsterdam has always been a place where a man of any religion could live with safety, so far as his religion was concerned, and so when religious persecutions were commenced anywhere in Europe the victims thereof tried to make their way to Amsterdam for a safe refuge. In all countries in Europe religious fervor of the tooth pulling and rack stretching kind, was always commenced with the Jews, for they had money, and it is a singular fact that the Kings of Europe in the centuries past always found the religion that disagreed with their sensibilities the most to be that which had the most money behind it. Don Alphonso, or Don whoever he might be, in Spain or Portugal, did not object to the Jewish religion until the Jews had him badly in debt to them and would not lend him any more money. Then with great alacrity he came to the conclusion that not to believe in the religion his confessor professed was a scandal to his kingdom, and he gave them the alternative of giving him a receipt in full and making further advances, or of submitting to such tortures as his spiritual advisers might direct. The Portugese Jews, such as got out in time, came to Holland, and the majority of them settled in Amsterdam. They have 10 synagogs in the City, and one of them is the richest and most gorgeous of any in Europe.

The Jews in Amsterdam are among the most prominent citizens. The Jew merchant, the Jew broker, the Jew banker, the Jew physician, the Jew artist, and the Jew lawyer, is just as great here as he is in all the Cities of the Continent, only here he is not so intensely hated as he is in Germany. The race has its palatial residences, its wonderful bazars, and, as it is everywhere, it has its fingers upon the financial pulse of every country in the world. They know every market, every money and merchandise, and silently but certainly they control it. They don't go about the streets boasting of what they do and what they know—they are not after glory, but solid results. So long as they corral the ducats they don't care a straw as to who has the credit of it.

So one class of Jews in Amsterdam live in palatial residences with as luxurious surroundings as any noble in the land, solacing themselves for any percentage the noble gets in the way of rank, with the calm and sweet reflection that he can buy and sell any one of them any minute. In fact they have a good and lawful mortgage upon almost everything that is mortgable.

But the Jews in Amsterdam are not all of this class. There are 20,000 of them, and of the number a majority are as poor as people can be and live in any sort of comfort.

The Jew quarter in Amsterdam is the most peculiar place in Europe, except Petticoat Lane in London. It is peculiar in a great many ways. It is dirt and squalor intensified. The streets in which they live are barely 20 feet wide, the sidewalks are only sidewalks in name, the houses are narrow with stairs that are so steep as to make an ascent the work of a gymnast, and the smell—well if there is anything that smells worse, that is more offensive, we have not yet discovered it.

In these noisome streets, crowded with men, women and children, the latter predominating, all the occupations of the citizens are apparently out of doors. There are small shops by the thousand devoted to the sale of something. This one deals in knit goods, next to it, in a shed built out upon the street, is a cobbler, the next is a rag and bottle shop, close by is a rag concern, pure and simple, next is a woman frying fish in some sort of a greasy compound which the passers by purchase and eat, next to that is a man sawing old barrels in two, making out of each barrel two wash-tubs with handles and all complete. And so on.

The poor Jew is the apostle of the second hand. I doubt if he could deal in new material if he tried. His mission is to gather everything that nobody else can do anything with, and make it good for something.

The street is lined with cabbage-leaves and refuse vegetation, and there is an odor comes from it, a general sloppiness and dirtiness, strangely in contrast with the scrupulous cleanliness of the other parts of the cleanest City on the globe.

CHILDREN.

The first thing that strikes the observer as curious is the number of children. They are everywhere. They swarm in the doorways, and the narrow stairs and the streets are full of them. Curly headed rogues they are, too; healthy as bucks, and sturdy and strong. Children of bad air, their only play-ground the sloppy, stone-paved streets, badly fed, worse lodged, and scarcely dressed at all. There are no finer specimens of childhood to be found anywhere.

The number of them is something wonderful. You will see a woman with a child tugging in one arm, selling a fish with the other, and—well, in most cases, there is a reasonable expectation of another addition to Jewery in a very short time. The pride of the Holland Jewish woman is the number of her children. Rachel, with 13, looks down with contempt upon Leah with 10. In their little disputes Rachel says: "What are your beggerly 10? Look at me, younger than you are, with 13, and you wait a few months. Perhaps twins, and that will make 15."

What they are all to do in the world never troubles them. The Jew child is born with his teeth out, and the Jewish mother goes on adding to the census with a sublime confidence that there is enough to eat in the world for everybody, and that her boy will find his share of it.

He always does. He may be a banker, a Prime Minister, a merchant in silks or a dealer in second-hand clothing, or a seller of dilapidated hardware on the street, but no matter what his fate, somehow he gets a living and fulfils his mission.

In these streets, squalid and wretched as they are, there is no begging, no soliciting alms. They solicit trade till they become a burden, but no begging. And to their credit be it said, that there are no prostitutes in the small windows, no thieves, no lawlessness. There is an occasional beer shop, but not one where in an American, English or French street, inhabited by the same class, there would be ten.

THE HAND ORGAN.

On one corner a peripatetic hand organ was playing. The artist commenced with air from an opera, and his grinding brought him a fair donation of coppers. His next selection was a waltz, and then the street woke up. Immediately there came from all sorts of places, no one could tell where, a swarm of little girls, ranging in age from four to 14, and, two by two, they glided off into the waltz. Some were barefooted, some had the regulation calf-skin shoes, occasionally one had gaiters, though the majority were in the clumsy wooden shoes of Germany and Holland; but no matter what their foot gear was, they waltzed to the music of the organ, and their mothers, occupied with fish frying and vegetable and other selling, looked on approvingly, and furnished the sinews of war that their babies might continue. They waltzed upon the sidewalk, they waltzed through the pavement of cabbage leaves upon the street, they started from doorways, they waltzed everywhere. That one organ-grinder put in rotary motion at least a thousand children—all, in fact, within the sound of his wheezy instrument

STREET VENDERS.

But it is not safe to suppose that all these people are poor. An Israelitish friend who had been in America gave us facts concerning them. Many families living in these streets and following these small lines in life are really wealthy, and could, if they chose so to no, go out into the world and make as much show as anybody. But they will not. They were born in this street, they know the business of the street, they have their associations in this street, and that is all they do know. They are happy among the second-hand. They would be miserable among original goods, and would wither and perish as the flowers of the field were they to be put in any other place. And so they live in noisome stench, in streets reeking with filth, wading among garbage, sleeping in tight holes under roofs, or in damp half-under-ground rooms, eating refuse, when they could go elsewhere, simply because they were born here and know of nothing better.

It has always been a mystery how these street vendors live, that is, sellers of anything but edibles. It is easy to understand how *they* live, for you see evidences of their trade. The women frying fish can scarcely fry fast enough, and the fryer of a sort of pancake keeps her griddle constantly occupied. But the street dealer in second-hand clothing, preposterous hardware, and that sort of thing. In als my travels I have never seen a second-hand hardware dealer ever buy or sell anything. It would seem that he inherited the stock as it is, and that it will go to his children on the original inventory. Mr. Tibbitts observed the same thing, and he determined to see if our idee was correct. There was a man with a flat barrow, on which was everything in the way of rusty nails, worn-out implements of all sorts, and on the opposite corner he took his stand. He watched the man for two hours and in that two hours, in the busiest time of the day he did not make a transaction. He neither bought or sold. It became so monotonous that Mr. Tibbitts, in a sort of frenzy, went over and bought a second-hand screw-driver for which he paid 20c, 10c Star-Spangled banner money, and gave it to another of the party who, two hours afterward sold it back to the dealer for one cent. The dealer, when Mr. T. bought it, looked at it tenderly and parted with it almost tearfully. It was like parting with an heir-loom, but with him business was business and he let it go When it came back his face brightened. He had got back the screw-driver of his father's, and he was happy.

It had probably been in the family for generations, he missed it, and while he could not help selling it, he was glad to get it back.

THE LANGUAGE.

The language of the Hollander is something altogether too fearful for an American to attempt, unless he goes at it systematically. When the party who invented the language got ready, he probably tossed the alfabet into the air and caught as many letters in each hand as possible, laid each catch in a row, and, without regard to vowels or consonants, gave to each collection an arbitrary meaning. It so happened that he caught more of the i, j and v than any others, and so they appear more frequently.

"Snelpersdrukkerij," is "printing office," and "slijterijend tapperij" means drinking place." You come across such words of these, rushed together recklessly: "Zignx," "zij," "dikwijls," "vrijdag"—this latter is not dangerous, it is simply "Friday"—but it is followed with "moelijk," "bij," "mgelijk," "wijzigig," "najaarsofeningen," "krijgen," "zijner," "hoofdprij," and so on, all over the printed page. We attempted to get the meaning of them but gave it up. That way madness lies. A headache was the result of 10 minutes work. However, the Hollanders speaks the language and manage to make themselves understood to each other. While we were remarking, "what a barbarous language," we presume the Hollander who was listening to us, exclaimed, "whatij en jinsuijerhlij vijjarjonij" Which, translated, "what an insufferable jargon."

It makes some difference what language you are weaned upos. They do business, make love, quarrel, and write poetry with their j's, i's and v's, and live long and die happy just the same as other people. The advertising columns of a Holland newspaper is a curiosity, and a Holland love song in a theater is something to remember—if you survive it.

THE CRAZE OF CLEANLINESS.

Cleanliness in Holland is a mania, almost a craze: It is the only thing in which they are extremists, and though the leaning is to virtue's side, it is inconvenient to a degree. There is not a speck, nor a millionth part of a speck of dirt to be found in any of their houses, and as for vermin it is unknown. A spider is a Holland woman's especial aversion, and such a thing as a bed-bug would arose a street into action. Their beds are miracles of cleanliness, and their floors are scrubbed till they shine again.

I should say that the life of the average Amsterdam woman is divided up something like this: Six to 8 A. M., scrubbing inside the house; 8 to 8.30, shaking carpets and rags on the sidewalk, breakfast of coffee and bread; 9 to 10, scrubbing outside the house; 10 to 11, scrubbing the sidewalk; 11 to 12, preparations for dinner, 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 3, scrubbing upper part of the house; 3 to 4, shaking carpets of the upper stories; 4 to 6, finishing up the scrubbing of the house and getting the soap and brushes ready for the next morning. At 6 she takes her supper and retires to dream of shaking carpets and scrubbing.

This intense cleanliness; this cleanliness to the point of absurdity, they are not to blame for. It all comes from the plentifulness of water. When the first Holland woman was set down among this everlasting expanse of water, her reason taught her that only two uses could be made of it, viz: to sail upon and scrub with. Her husband sailed boats upon it and she scrubbed with it. And then it is no trouble for her to scrub because water is so plenty. If she was compelled to hoist it out of a well 60 feet, or pump it by hand, she would be more economical in its use. But when the lower story of her house is full of it, or, if that isn't suitable, a wide canal at the back of her house and another laving her front door steps, what is to prevent its use? There is so much of it that she loves to torment all of it she can with soap.

It is an immense thing for the women, for it employs their minds. But the pedestrian stranger doesn't find it so pleasant. You pass two women with a strip of carpeting just as they give it a shake which makes a report like a cannon, and in dodging that you invariably stumble over a bucket of water, which you upset, taking the shine from your boots and reducing the bottom of your trowsers to limp imbecility.

A NEW STYLE OF SHOWMAN.

In a cafe frequented by show people, across the narrow way from a theater in Amsterdam, we found our old friend Bloss, the American showman, who is here on the same old business, securing "attractions" for his "mammoth aggregation." Mr. Bloss had with him his latest acquisition, an English athlete, who had three boys of his own training. The athlete was a professional English pugilist, and the boys, or, as he professionally termed them, "kids," were what is known in the profession as "high kickers," their business being to kick hats from each other's hands held very high. The pugilist was a man of perhaps 35, not heavily built, but as wiry as a cable, and with muscles as hard. He showed with great pride a jaw, one side of which was minus teeth, and his nose which was broken. "Hi got them little tokens," he said, "ven Hi fought Downey Sam for a sovreign. The fight lasted five hours, but Hi beat him and 'e died a few weeks hafter. Hit vos the 'ardest fight hever fit by middle-weights hin hold Hingland. But vot kin a feller do in this blarsted country? Hi ham the most peaceable man vot lives—Hi vouldn't 'arm a baby, but you 'ave no show 'ere. Vy Hi hev 'ad five fights in two weeks, and vot do you 'spose the magistrates do! Hi doubled up vun man—Hi sent 'im away three yards—and they give me three days and fines me vun poun' ten. Hi ham the most peaceable has any man can be, but ven they imposes upon you, you can't vell run, and so Hi git into trouble, and git sent up and fined. Hi hev bin here four weeks mindin' my hown biznis, and Hi 'ave bin in jail six times for doublin' hup men vich run on me."

"What line of business do you do?"

"Hi give hexibitions hof boxin' in variety 'alls, and 'ave these three kids wich does 'igh kickin'. Hi trained them myself. They hare the 'ighest kickers hin the world. Hi vill kick 'em against any 'igh kickers for five and twenty pounds. But Hi don't get hion with 'em at all. In the perfesh there his so much jealousy, and Hi don't 'old hengagements. Vun manager run on me the first night and Hi doubled 'im up—knocked him clean hof the stage, over the orchestra, into the parket, and 'e didn't vant me hany longer. The next vun got hinto a hargument vith me—and I tapped 'im, and by that time none of the variety 'all had hopenin for me, and hit's mighty short commons. Somehow, ven they see me they don't vant to make han engagement, no matter vot they 'ave written to me."

I must say that I don't blame the managers. A look at his broken nose, square jaw and enormous fist would have made any manager dispense with "is 'igh kickers," no matter how magnificent their performance. His fist was very like the one immortalized in a German comic paper. A pugnacious individual was brought before a Magistrate on a charge of knocking a man down. "How is it possible," asked the Judge, "that you should knock a man down with one blow of the fist." "Ah, Judge," was the reply, holding up a fist like a ham; "only look at the fist!"

Mr. Bloss informed us confidentially that he knew how to take care of such men. "Do you 'spose I'd haul the duck up afore a police jedge? Not at all. I hev a brother in the company who kin gound him into a jelly hin four minutes by an eight day clock. They'll come together the first day, and he'll be laid up for a week, and then everything will be lovely in the company."

And then the old gentleman ambled into more information.

BLOSS'S NEW ATTRACTIONS.

"I have got a dozen of the most wonderful attractions that money, and energy, and diplomatic skill kin procoor, which will give the mammoth aggregation a place in the annals of amoosements never before reached. I have a troupe of dorgs with more talent than any dorgs in the civilized or uncivilized world, and I challenge the world for $10,000 to produce their ekals. One uv 'em does the bar'l act, and it rises to the sublime. Before the spectator recovers from the thrillin' scene, another, a spaniel, comes on dressed like a nun, with a downcast and meek expression, and holds out a plate for contributions, to slow meosic. The first time I saw that dorg in that act, I felt like goin' home to wunst, experiencin religion and jinin the Methodist Church. I shel probably do it after the next season, ef that dorg keeps on affectin me in that way. And then I hev a fire queen, who rides hosses through hoops uv fire, with is a dream uv beauty. I hev actooally the only blood-perspirin' chimeeras that ever was exhibited under canvass, and I had the best Chinese knife-thrower that ever was, a first cousin of the present Emperor of China, but I s'pose I've lost him. He married a country-woman uv his'n (his name is McCarty), and they broke their engagement and are goin' to travel in Germany this Winter. I don't much care, for I hev the great gincoine Moorish four-hoss rider, from Vienna, who rides four hosses bareback, in a desert scene, carryin' his wife on one arm and two children on 'tother, makin' a tableo never seen on 'tother side. His salary is suthin' awful, for them Irishmen are ez sharp ez a razor. But it makes no difference. The great aggregation don't stop for expense. What is a thousand dollars a night for the family?"

"A thousand dollars a night!"

"Well, that's wat goes on the bills, but really, I believe I git the whole caboodle for $50 a week, they furnishin their own wardrobes and hosses, and payin their own board, and everything but transportation. I had to git his hosses out uv pawn in Brussels. It isn't so bad a bargain after all, as he does a juggling act, as a Hindoo pariah, I believe they call it, and his wife does a fire-eatin act, and both ride in the grand entree. They are a very yooseful family, they are."

Mr. Bloss, by this time had consumed a half-dozen immense mugs of beer, and being too sleepy for farther converse we left him.

TIBBITTS HAS AN EXPERIENCE.

In Holland there is a limit to the carrying capacity of street cars and omnibuses. They do not pack people in them as herring are packed in a box; but when the seats are all occupied, a placard is hung out on which is printed in very large letters, "Vol," which is, "Full." Mr. Tibbits had been out one night with an American friend, and arrived at the hotel something after midnight with one of these cards on his back.

"May I ask what that is?" demanded the Professor.

"Vol!" replied Mr. Tibbitts, holding firmly to the bedstead, "is Holland for 'full.' I took it off a street car, which *was* full, and hung it upon my back. The car was full—I am full. The car made its condition known to the world—I do the same. I will not go through life without a fair and open understanding. I wish the world to know my condition always. To some it will be a warning, some will emulate my example. There is nothing in the way of false pretense about me. 'Vol.' It isn't as good a word as 'full,' but it is the best attainable, and—"

Mr. Tibbitts got into bed that evening with his boots on, and the next morning remarked, as he poured cold water upon his head, that he had been all his short life trying to find the kind of liquor that he had heard so much of, the kind that you can go to bed drunk upon and wake up the next morning clear as a bell, fresh as a daisy, and all that, and without a headache. He had never found it in America, and he was satisfied it wasn't in Holland. He had sampled every variety they had in Amsterdam, and he could take his oath it wasn't here.

The City is full of churches, and every one of them has a clock and a peal of bells in its tower, and all the public buildings are similarly furnished. All these clocks strike the quarter of the hour, that is, at quarter past 10 it strikes one; at half-past, 2; at 45 minutes, three; and the 10 when the 60 minutes are accomplished. As no two of them are alike there is continual clangs of bells all the 24 hours. The clock back of your hotel strikes the quarter, the one in front, immediately after the half, the one to the right the three-quarters, while the one to the left is pealing the full hour. "There's music in the air" all the time in Amsterdam, and at noon or midnight when the 12 is being struck, the effect is anything but pleasant. There is rather too much of it. However the Amsterdammer likes it and everybody else has to submit.

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

# Throne and Scaffold

## A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

**BOOK III—THE EARL.**

CHAPTER IX.

"That palter with us in a double sense,
That keep the world of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope."

The chivalrous feeling which prompted Cicely to voluntarily risk her own life to save that of her Queen was sufficiently strong in her to send her on her errand, bold, triumphant and rejoicing, with much the same air with which the martyrs of old walked triumphant to the stake.

This is not the place to inquire into the matter as to whether she was right or wrong in throwing away her life—as the smallest punishment she could expect would be life-long incarceration—for a notion of friendship and loyalty, and Godfrey certainly had some reason on his side when he urged that her affection for him, her lover and affianced husband, should carry more weight than the duty and the gratitude she owed Queen Katherine.

His words fell heedless upon her ears. It was something of the same infatuation which three reigns later led men and women to sacrifice everything for Mary, Queen of Scots, but although she was determined in her purpose, Cicely had not the courage to meet Godfrey on the morning of the 18th of February, and with still further heroism she determined so spare him the pain of a formal parting.

It had been resolved that Godfrey and another should accompany her to the well watched and guarded gates of the Tower, but Cicely rose betimes, and thrusting the parchment with the royal seal inside the bosom of her robe, alone and sad, yet proud of her self imposed mission, she quitted the house of brave-hearted Elias Outwell, and as she stood without in the cold, grey street, she looked up at the lattice of the chamber Godfrey occupied and waved her hand toward it in silent adieu.

It was 8 o'clock as she stood in the chill, desolate street. Folding the thick dark cloak she wore closely about her, she went forth upon her errand, while the inmates of Outwell's house remained unconscious that she was stirring.

There were but few abroad so early in the morning, though from the river came the sound of the mariners' songs, as they prepared to sail with the morning tide, that tide on the current of which the good ship would float seaward, bearing Katherine, the Queen, and Godfrey Tavener to liberty, while she, the noble, self-sacrificing maiden, would lie between the cruel stone walls of the Tower of London.

A feeble sun succeeded in struggling through the heavy river mist, weak and watery, as she approached the chief gates of the Tower, with their gloomily frowning portcullis and massive iron bars and bolts.

Cicely hailed this sickly ray of struggling sunshine as a happy omen, as with firm step and head proudly lifted, she accosted the halberdier on duty, and demanded to see the officer of the watch.

The officer came, a happy, red-faced, jolly-looking fellow, buckling on his sword, while his armed heels rang out upon the stone pavement.

Seeing in the early morning light, a damsel alone and unattended; a damsel, moreover, whose figure was as graceful as her face was beautiful, he would fain have had her step with him into his lodgings to discuss whatever business she had on hand, but from the bosom of her dress, Cicely brought forth the warrant under the royal seal, authorizing her to have free access to the Tower, and opportunity to see the Lady Katherine, a prisoner within its walls.

The officer fell back and saluted respectfully.

"I was prepared for your visit, fair lady," said he, "but scarce at so young an hour. May it please you to wait till the necessary forms be gone through, for by the Rood, the Tower is as full of prisoners as an egg is of meat, and I am responsible, with my life, for every mother's son of them."

"Take me where I can see the Queen," said Cicely.

"Aye, aye, you shall see her, I warrant you," and the officer fidgeted with the buckle of his sword. "But I have the King's own orders to admit no one to the Queen's presence before the hour of nine."

"But at nine?"

"At nine you shall see her without fail, or I am no true man."

Cicely remembered afterward, though at the time it escaped her notice, that as he spoke his head was turned from her and there was a doubtful hesitation in his speech.

With true soldier-like courtesy, he ushered her into a vacant chamber of the guard room, where huge logs burnt cheerfully on the hearth and lighted with their ruddy glow the plain white walls of the bare chamber.

The Captain fussily drew a settle close to the welcome blaze, and spread his cloak upon it, and not without some confusion offered her any refreshment which she might require.

Cicely thanked him for his civil hospitality, while she politely declined to avail herself of it, and held her tiny feet towards the grateful fire, counting the weary minutes as they passed slowly, oh, so slowly, till she might be admitted to the presence of the Queen, her mistress.

In the distance, she heard the sound of muffled drums and the tramp of armed feet, while now and again a hoarse challenge rang in the air, as some officer at the outer gate claimed admittance. Then all was still, and her own heart beatings, and the soft crash of the charred logs falling together, alone broke the silence.

Then, when the suspense was getting almost unbearable, a trumpet sounded one long, clear, mournful, wailing clarion note.

"Fair lady, will you honor me by accompanying me?" said the officer, and Cicely sprang gladly to her feet.

The mist had not yet wholly lifted, and the massive towers and buttress of the royal fastness loomed grim and spectral, as past one and another she followed her conductor, who strode at a pace so rapid that even her eagerness would hardly permit her to keep pace with him.

"Here," said he, coming suddenly to a halt, "my escort ceases. To your left is the Church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, near to which you will find the Captain of the Guard who has control over this portion of the fortress. The sight of the parchment you carry will be all sufficient for your purpose. Show it to him and he will take you where you can see the Queen."

"I thank you, sir, for your courtesy," said Cicely, "and farewell."

"Farewell fair lady—and God be with you," he added half aside.

Following the directions indicated, she had progressed but a few yards, when, on turning the angle of one of the towers, she came suddenly upon a band of armed men, drawn up in full martial array, fixed and immoveable as mailed statues. Pausing as doubtful whether or not to go on, a knight in complete armor, and with vizor down, came towards her and with low salution enquired her desires.

She handed him the parchment with the King's own seal attached, and bowing he desired her to follow him.

At the word of command the soldier parted with military precision, and gave her admission to the square facing the little old church, which it appeared to be their mission to guard, but hardly had she taken a dozen steps to cross it, when she found herself confronted by another similar guard.

"Whither shall I go, Sir Knight?" she asked in some trepidation, for hemmed in as she was, on one side by the church, on the other by a fortress, and right and left by two companies of mailed men, she feared that some trap had been laid for her, "whither must I go to see the Lady Katherine."

"You cannot pass forward or backward at this moment," replied the officer, evasively.

"But, sir! see, hold I not the King's command, under his own seal, that I may be permitted to see the Lady Katherine?"

"Fear not, fair lady," he rejoined, "you shall see the lady, on my honor as a Knight."

As he spoke, the deep-toned bell of the church of St. Peter Advincula tolled one long melancholy note.

"What is the meaning of this?" cried Cicely, more and more alarmed, and as she spoke her eyes fell for the first time upon a rough, quaint mass of some dark hue, looming through the morning mist. "what is it?" Why have you brought me here?" she cried a second time, and took a few hurried steps towards the structure.

Even before she approached it her fears told her what it was, and she turned white with the pallor of dread, and her limbs tottered beneath her.

"It is the scaffold," she cried.

The knight merely inclined his head.

"Why am I here? For whom is this scaffold erected?" asked Cicely, as she noted the armed men in treble file around it, and in the dim gray light could just discern the loathsome figure of the executioner in his tight-fitting jerkin, as he passed noiselessly to and fro, completing his ghastly preparations for the tragedy about to be enacted.

"Hush," said the knight, and he held up a warning finger clad in gauntlet. Then again the deep-toned bell sent forth its solemn note and a lump rose in Cicely's throat, which seemed as if it must choke her.

"I was promised to see the Queen," cried the girl, hardly able to articulate the words; "where is she? The King's seal—I have the King's own order."

"You will see the Queen," said the knight, solemnly.

"When—where?" she almost shrieked.

Again the chapel bell knelled forth.

"Even now she comes this way," replied the knight, as he stretched forth his mail-clad arm, and pointed in the direction of the white tower, where Cicely was just able to discern the approach of another body of armed men.

Her heart suspected the truth which her tongue refused to acknowledge.

In vain she argued with herself that it was impossible for man to be so treacherous as to fulfil a premise in word which he denied in deed.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, from afar resounded the tread of armed men, while ever and anon the chapel bell sent forth its mournful sound.

The soldiers who had guarded the approach to the chapel, now closed silently around the grim structure draped with stained black cloth, on which the headsman, his face concealed by a hideous mask, stood leaning on his axe, immovable as a statue, as the soldiers closed in, so was Cicely forced nearer and nearer to the scaffold. As far as she could see, she alone was the spectator of the scene. Strangers, as she had heard, while in the guard house, had been rigorously excluded from the Tower, and she a solitary woman, stood there in the midst of a phalanx of armed men, to witness the awful tragedy about to be enacted.

Whose death was she thus unwittingly called to witness?

It was in vain that she told herself she was the victim of an unlucky chance, that on her way to the cell in which her friend and royal mistress was confined she had chanced to stumble upon one of those ordinary executions, alas! too frequent, within the walls of the Tower of London.

While she told herself this tale, and tried to bear herself with a demeanor outwardly calm, she felt within herself that the scaffold close to which she stood, the scaffold already stained with the life-blood of Henry's former ill-fated consort, Anne Boleyn, with that of the Marquess of Exeter and the venerable Countess of Salisbury, had been erected on its bloody site, for the execution of the tyrant King's fifth wife, the beautiful young and affectionate Lady Katherine Howard.

She tried to frame her fear into words and address the knight who remained near her, but her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth, the blood deserted her cheeks, and her limbs trembled so that she could scarce keep her footing. Meanwhile the funeral bell tolled forth its mournful note, and the measured tread of the mail-clad men rang on the stone flags with which the Court yard was paved, nearer and yet more near.

Speechless with dread, paralyzed with fear of the worst, Cicely stood with strained eyes fixed upon the advancing procession.

Her heart told her with but too great certainty whose face, whose figure she would see in the midst of the armed escort of fierce soldiery, and her anticipations were but too well founded.

In the evolutions of the soldiers already around the scaffold, Cicely found herself, she hardly knew how, close to the steps leading to the fatal block, those steps which in a few minutes some one would mount never to descend; some one full of life, health and youth, with the quick blood coursing through the veins, who, by a single blow would become a mere senseless mass of quivering clay.

The guard approached, and still the chapel bell tolled with solemn sound, as the soldiers parting on either side, gave their prisoner free access to the scaffold, and to death.

Pale, resolute, firm, and beautiful, the girl-queen lifted her eyes to heaven, as she placed her dainty foot upon the first step.

She looked around her with an air which was queenly in its pride, though not defiant in its hauteur. To Katherine, the Queen of England, and the so recently loved wife of Henry the Eighth, the bitterness of death was already passed. She walked as one in a trance, and as her calm eyes swept over the crowd of armed men who had been bidden to see her die, she saw them not, and when Cicely, with a low, gasping sob, stretched forth her two hands toward her, she was unmindful of her presence.

Cicely, who had ventured her own life to save her Queen, Cicely, who was ready to accept martyrdom so that Katherine might live free, stood there bent on her mission of deliverance, but absolutely powerless.

Not a sound save the knolling of the church-bell broke the stillness of that fatal February morning, as Katherine, Queen of England, ascended the scaffold, where the grim headsman awaited her advent, leaning on his ax, while the confessor appointed for such ghastly ceremonies, stood, crucifix in hand, to receive her at the top of the steps.

With queenly dignity she walked to her doom.

Not a tremor betrayed that she feared to face death, not so much as the involuntary twitching of the muscles of the face, informed her enemies that she added to their triumph by craven fear.

With step firm as that with which she had crossed for the first time the banqueting hall at Hampton Court to take a throned seat by her royal consort's side, she now mounted to the block, and turning towards the surrounding troops, with a slight gesture of her thin, white hand, she commanded silence.

Every sound was hushed.

Then she spoke in a clear, bell-like voice, which was distinctly heard to the very farthest extremity of the crowd.

"As to the act for which I stand condemned without trial, and for which this day I must surely suffer, God and his holy angels I take to witness, upon my soul's salvation, that I die guiltless. I have never so abused my sovereign's love and confidence. What other sins and follies of youth I may have committed I will not excuse, but am assured that for them God hath brought this punishment upon me, and will, in his mercy, remit them, for which I pray you pray with me unto His Son, our Savior, Christ."

"Amen," cried a single voice—a woman's voice—in the crowd.

The Queen turned her lustrous, sad eyes in the direction of the voice, and a faint tinge of color illumined her pallid cheek, as she recognized in the speaker her faithful friend and attendant.

Mournfully, she waved her hand to her, in a last farewell; sadly her gaze rested upon this one faithful friend in her last moments, and then turning to the executioner, she slowly removed the collar from her neck and kneeling at the block, besought the headsman to wait, but till she had said one short, last prayer. Scarcely had she, however, adjusted her neck upon the wood, stained again and again with the noblest blood of the country, than the executioner without waiting her signal, raised his ponderous axe high in air, the blade flashed in the faint, quivering sun-rays, and Katherine Howard, the ill fated wife of Henry of England, lay dead upon the scaffold within the walls of the Tower of London.

TO BE CONTINUED.

**The Difference.**
Brooklyn Eagle.

The clergyman who resigns a Brooklyn pastorship to accept a pastorship in Chicago gives an indubitable proof of his courage. The change represents a difference as great as that between fighting Satan at long range and encountering him at the point of the bayonet.

## FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

**The American Elections in Europe—The Meat Question in Austria.**

Editorial Correspondence of the Blade.

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 11, 1882.

The German and Austrian press have evinced for a month or more a great deal of interest in the October and November elections in the United States, and now that both have occurred, their comments are instructive. The Berlin papers kept a correspondent in New York during the entire campaign, and the developments of the canvass were considered of enough importance to be transmitted by telegraph, something very unusual in continental journals. It proved that Berlin took a lively interest in the elections, and that it had reasons therefor.

The London *Times* of Nov. 9, is at hand and it devotes a column to the elections, which is more space devoted to American affairs than I have seen in any London paper since the assassination of Pres. Garfield. The bulk of the space is devoted to the classification of the members of Congress elect upon the Tariff question, and the result is mournfully summed up in about these words:

"While the Democracy will have a majority of 30 in the next House, the Senate will remain a tie, and owing to the fact that many Democratic Members in Pennsylvania and the South are opposed to Free Trade, it is not likely that *any material change will be made in the Tariff by the next Congress.*"

And thereupon a howl of disappointment goes up from all England.

The German and Austrian press are just as bitterly disappointed. All three countries look upon America as a market for their manufactures, and there is nothing they so much desire as to have the barriers thrown down and free entrance established for the products of their pauper labor.

It is always safe to do precisely what your enemy does not want you to do. There is a conflict between European and American industry. England wants America as a market for her goods, and so does Germany and Austria. They have got their labor down to the black bread and bad beer point, and they want the Tariff removed so as to compel America to take their goods or force American labor down to the level of their own.

They want American labor to be put into competition with theirs, in the first place to make a market for themselves, or, failing that to so reduce the wages of American labor as to produce discontent, revolution, and finally the destruction of the Republic, which is sadly in the way of the monarchies on this side.

For these reasons they desired a Democratic Free Trade success in America this year, and for these reasons they are in mourning over the fact that the success was not decided enough to demolish the Tariff and wipe out American manufacturers.

Just now another bolt is being forged against American interests in Austria, in various parts of the Empire. Hogs and cattle make up the staple of the farmer's product. The introduction of American beef and pork has so reduced the price of these necessaries as to very seriously reduce the profits of the great estates owned by the old nobility, and a war against American meats is being organized.

Recently in one of the hospitals of the City there was a case of something in the nature of trichina, and immediately the Board governing the Institution made a report, urging upon the Government the prohibition of slaughtering either pork or beef except under Government supervision, and, *as American meat could not be inspected with the same care that domestic meats could, its importation, in any form, be strictly forbidden!*

As a matter of course, the prohibition of private slaughtering will become a dead letter in a week, but the prohibition of the importation of American meats will be most rigidly enforced. England takes our food products because she can't help it. Austria wants what she must use on her own terms, and both countries want the United States to take whatever they manufactures, also on their own terms. What will be the condition of things in America when the discrimination against American food in Europe, our factories closed because of European competition, and the balance of trade regularly and perpetually against us? When this happens, when England establishes her commercial and industrial supremacy, we may as well acknowledge her political supremacy also, and become once more a simple appendage to

THE WEEKLY BLADE.
TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.
TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1882.

# OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

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# BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing nearly 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

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Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## FOR THE LADIES.

All good clothes come high except bad dresses.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

In lace pins a new and howling device is a pair of enrolled silver pug dogs running from large to small. They are given different names, and wearers of the pin do not fear hydrophobia.

Invitations to funerals are now gotten up after the style of wedding cards, and have a deep border of black. Indeed it is a dismal card on which is printed: "Please present this card at the church."

Some of the prettiest of the winter bonnets are those tiny affairs of black velvet, with ostrich tips on the upper side and narrow black edging or string. They are of the kind described as "too cute for anything."

Vogue of yesterday now tries to imitate what is known as the "Teco shrug," and in her efforts to do it after the inimitable style of the French vocalist and actress, they open themselves to accusations of possessing St. Vitus's dance.

According to a Boston paper, the French doll not only has every kind of toilet articles in its outfit, but cosmetics and false hair are now added to the list. The inanimate young lady must have her complexion touched up, as well as her bangs.

World-be rivals of Mrs. Langtry in beauty hold lumps of ice to their cheeks before they go out, and declare that the glow secured is guaranteed to last all day. Artificially, "lifted as a Rose was she," but it took her sisters a long time to find it out!

Wraps and camel's hair shawls are now so cunningly made that the shawl is not cut, but held together in graceful folds by means of tapes on the inside. It makes an elegant and accordingly stylish wrap, which no fashionable woman's wardrobe should be without.

"Splasher dinners" will be given in New York this season by betrothed young women on the eve of their wedding to their friends of their own sex exclusively. One of these dinners, to take place soon, will be "chaperoned" by the mothers of the bride and the groom.

Genuine furs seem to be far and few between, and every other woman one sees on the street has the imitation. Even dyed rabbit skin is polished off to a shiny, and is called Persian fur is nothing but goat skin dyed. This is one of the best years on record for fashionable deceptions.

Women stock gamblers in New York are becoming alarmingly numerous. They are unquestionably in need of their operations, and the money, of course, flows into the pockets of the Wall street sharps who act for them. On Union and Madison squares there are half a score of female banking houses, ladies' up-town stock exchange offices and concerns bearing similar names. Women go into them with the idea of making a big pile by the aid of intuition rather than judgment, and when they have been thoroughly fleeced they are ashamed to say anything about their losses and the concerns continue to flourish.

A young New Orleans artist, who has just entered Julian's school of painting, at Paris, writes of his fellow-students: "They are very good natured, full of mirth and swift, but of such a nasty sort as only Paris can create. They never say a serious thing, nor utter a refined sentiment. Lately an American girl had the courage and nerve to enter the school for men. She drew from nude models of either sex, and bore all the vulgarity and smoke of these Frenchmen, and was soon far ahead of them with her brush. An auburn-haired English girl entered into this crowded room. She worked hard, and appeared to hear nothing."

### Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

### An Educational Item.

Texas Sittings.

A young man of 20 years of age opened a private school in Austin. On of the first parties to bring him a scholar was one of the most fashionable and intelligent ladies in Austin. She came with her son, and asked the price of tuition.

"Three dollars per month," replied the youthful preceptor.

"You must be crazy. For that much money I can have him taught by a teacher who wears spectacles and has a bald head."

### An Age of Suspicion.

Truly this is an age of suspicion. Nevertheless, Capt. F. M. Howes, of the steamer "William Crane," Merchants' & Miners' Transportation line between Boston and Baltimore, who suffered severely from rheumatism, caused by the exposure incident to his profession, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Boston Globe.*

—The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

"What maddled me," said the man, "was not that the goat chased me, but that the sympathies of the folks looking on were all against me."

# SONS OF LIBERTY.

## An Interesting Chapter in the History of the Rebellion.

### How the Illinois and Indiana Copperheads Were Fully Organized—How They Proposed to Release the Rebel Prisoners in Camp Douglas.

A Louisville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, on asking the name of a gentleman at a hotel, received the following reply from a bystander:

"That is Col. John B. Castleman, one of our business men and most respected citizens. He was an officer in the Confederate army, and has a most remarkable history. He, with Judge Hinds, organized the Sons of Liberty in Indiana and Illinois during the War, and attended to the details of the Confederate movement to release their prisoners confined in the different stations in the Northwest."

"If entirely agreeable to you, Col. Castleman," remarked the reporter, by way of prelude, "I would like to gather from you a few facts concerning the attempt to organize a Northwestern Department of the Confederate Government with headquarters at or near Chicago, in 1864."

"I have no objections to giving you the general features of the campaign," he replied, "but I assure you I speak of it with great reluctance."

"Judge Hinds and myself were ordered to report to the Confederate Commissioners in Canada for duty. We did so, and there the policy of the Confederate Government was given us, and its authority to the Commissioners fully demonstrated. The idea was not to establish a Northwestern Confederacy, as has been often said, but to seek the release by honorable and legitimate means of warfare of the Confederate prisoners confined in the several prisons in that section. This was, however, to be a secondary consideration to taking advantage of the prevalent sentiment of the Northwest, so plainly manifested in 1864 against the further prosecution of the War. Few people have ever understood, or even appreciated the extent of the discontent in the Northwest in that year on account of the methods employed and purposes declared by the Federal Government in the prosecution of the War. It was not disloyalty to the Government, but it was disaffection engendered by the policy of Mr. Lincoln on the slavery question. There were vast numbers of men in that section of the country at the time I speak of who were entirely willing

TO FIGHT UNTIL THE LAST DITCH

was reached to secure the perpetuity of the Union, but who were not willing to sacrifice another man or dollar to secure the emancipation of the negro. The calling of the blacks into the military service only added fuel to this flame. To organize and strengthen this sentiment was the chief aim of the diplomatic policy employed by the Confederate Government when it sent its Commissioners to Canada, and organized its force for operations in the Northwest during that year. Much may have been and doubtless was done in the Confederate name which was unauthorized either by that Government or the Commissioners representing it. There can, however, be no doubt as to the full authority having been given to them to organize and conduct any legitimate and honorable movement they thought best in the Northwest, and that the Commissioners were authorized to conduct any operations not in perfect accord with honorable warfare is not true. Certainly it is, that so far as Judge Hinds, who was conducting the operations in Indiana and Illinois, with myself as coadjutor, is concerned. He never did nor permitted anything to be done which was not in strict consonance with the laws of legitimate armed conflict."

"What was your plan of operation?" asked the correspondent.

"The primary step in taking advantage of this discontent in the North and West was to organize it, and, therefore, the first duty devolving upon us after leaving Canada and reaching the scene of our operations was to

CALL INTO BEING THE 'SONS OF LIBERTY,'

of which organization the country well knows. This was easily done by calling the leading men of different localities into consultation and organizing societies, the avowed object of which was to resist the encroachments of the Federal Government. The draft, added to the emancipation of the colored race and the arming of the negros, made this an easy task. It is a mistake to suppose that the men who joined the Sons of Liberty could ever have been induced to join a movement directly in aid of the Confederate cause. You will see how clearly this is made manifest further on. You can also readily understand how easy it was after these societies were organized to bring them gradually up to the point of assisting in the release of the Confederate prisoners. While this organization was being perfected in Indiana and Illinois, the movements on Lake Erie were in progress, and the first efforts to release the Confederate soldiers confined on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, had failed."

Col. Castleman went on to say that there was but little trouble in organizing the Sons of Liberty. He also said that it was ridiculous to attempt to hold any political organization responsible for the existence of this oath-bound fraternity.

THE TURNING POINT

was to be the Chicago Convention of 1864. The members of the organization, welded together by systematic lengths, were to be prepared to go any lengths—even to releasing the prisoners at Camp Douglas. To foster the hatred of these discontented elements they were told that the National Government would interfere with the holding of the Democratic Convention. The arrival of Gen. Rosecrans at Chicago with 7,000 troops was used as an argument in support of this assertion. Thousands of resolute men would have fought to preserve their personal rights, but the leaders found they could not be depended upon to release the Rebel prisoners. The War Democrats were ready to assert all their notions, but the notion of rebellion was not one of them.

The Colonel explained the purposes of the project as follows:

"The object was to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglass, near Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, and to do it during the meeting of the National Convention, when the men could be assembled for that purpose without causing any suspicion. They were to be assembled, of course, under the impression that they were to prevent the Federal Government from interference with the National Convention, and then to be used in the efforts to release the prisoners. It would take a long time and fill many columns of a newspaper to go into all the details of the arrangements for carrying this plan into effect. We had, in addition to this force of citizens, quite a number of regular Confederate soldiers, men of courage, and with their hearts in the cause of the South. These were distributed at convenient points throughout the City to do important special service, such as cutting the telegraph wires and

TEARING UP THE RAILROADS.

The plans were so well laid by Judge Hinds, and everything worked so well, that up to the last moment I could not see any chance for failure.

The cause of the failure he explained as follows;

"The night before the convention assembled everything was in readiness, and a conference of the leading men was called at my room at the Richmond House. The men who assembled there were citizens of the highest repute, both socially and politically, and many of them are still alive; very many of their names are familiar to the American people. They, of course, knew of the contemplated release of the Confederate prisoners, and met to make the final arrangements for carrying the scheme into effect. Judge Hinds and myself saw, after a moment's talk, that the men were not on hand to perform the task. Of course it was essential to know how many could be relied upon and systematically organized for the distinctive purpose of assaulting Camp Douglas. That the leaders could not tell us, and the first conference was adjourned to give time for ascertaining that fact."

The conspirators were unable to get men to attempt their desperate enterprise. They finally concluded to select 300 of their most reliable men with whom to do the work. The telegraph lines were to be cut, the railroads blockaded and a force of men were to be ready to capture the

MILITARY DEPOT AT SPRINGFIELD.

The operations of Price and others on the border were timed to coöperate with this movement. This new enterprise also failed, because, while men could be found who were not in harmony with the methods of the Administration, but few could be found willing to engage in a distinctive disloyal enterprise.

Had the enterprise been successful, the convention was to have been captured. Only such bulletins would have been sent out as the leaders pleased, and as much commotion would have been created throughout the North as was possible. Released prisoners would have been concentrated from other points, and private property allowed to remain undisturbed.

After the complete failure of the enterprise the two chief conspirators called the Confederate soldiers together, explained things as plausibly as possible, and decamped for Southern Illinois, where they were safe in a country which was full of refugees from Kentucky.

## AT THE BLOODY ANGLE.

### A Place Where Death Reaped a Rich Harvest of the Blue and the Gray—A Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Philadelphia Times.

Gen. Lewis A. Grant, who commanded the "Old Vermont Brigade" in the Sixth Corps during the fierce struggle at Spottsylvania on May 12, 1864, has written a letter detailing his experience at "the Bloody Angle." The letter was addressed to Mr. G. N. Galloway, of this City, who has furnished it for publication in the *Weekly Times*. In the course of his narrative Gen. Grant says: "At the time I marched in and relieved Gen. Barlow's command the enemy were making some show of strength in the woods in our advance of the works, and there was hot firing of musketry on our right. And when I marched to the right of the angle (which could not have been much, if any, over half an hour after coming into the first position) the enemy was in full possession of one side of the works at the angle and to the right of of it. It was quite evident that he was making a desperate attempt to recover lost ground. It was at the angle that the severe fighting of the day took place. It was there that at least five of the 10 brigades of the Sixth Corps fought nearly the whole day. Gen. Eustis was there with his brigade; Col. (afterward Gen.) Upton was there with his brigade; Col. (afterward Gen.) Bidwell was there with my brigade.

"Gen. Wheaton, with his brigade and one of my regiments, was in the thick brush to our right. I do not recollect of seeing any of the Second Corps there, but there were troops to our left, in the direction of the position I first occupied that morning. The angle became at once the key-point and the scene of a terrible struggle. It was apparent that if we held it all the lines to the right would fall into our hends, and equally apparent that if we failed to hold it the captured lines to the left would fall into the enemy's hands. Perhaps there was not a more desperate struggle during the war. It was not only a desperate struggle, but it was literally a hand-to-hand fight.

"Nothing but the piled up logs or breastworks separated the combatants. Our men would reach over the logs and fire into the faces of the enemy, would stab over with their bayonets. Many were shot and stabbed through crevices and holes in the logs. Men mounted the works, and with muskets rapidly handled, kept up a continous fire until they were shot down, when others would take their places and continue the deadly work. Gen. Upton personally attended to the securing of two pieces of artillery, which, when loaded were repeatedly wheeled up by hand to a low or open place in the works, on the left side of the angle, from which the enemy's lines were enfiladed with great effect.

"During the day the point could be seen from the Landrum House in the rear, and it is not strange that from that distance men would sometimes appear '40 deep.' There were five brigades there, and they were considerably huddled, but organization was sufficiently preserved for effective work. Several times during the day the Rebels would show a white flag above the works, and when our fire slackened jump over and surrender, and others were crowded down to fill their places. Scores, and no doubt hundreds, of men are now living who were engaged in that conflict, and whose recollections of it are vivid. It was there that the somewhat celebrated tree was cut off by bullets; there that the brush and logs were cut to pieces and whipped into basket-stuff; there that fallen men's flesh was torn from the bones and the bones shattered; there that the Rebel ditches and cross-sections were filled with dead men several deep. It was there where Gen. Barlow says: 'I myself saw in the excavation on the enemy's side of the log breastworks such a mass of the dead and wounded as I had only seen once before, and that was in a sunken road at Antietam, which is still called Bloody Lane. He clings to the error that 'it was at some distance to our right of the Angle,' though he quite naturally concludes that inasmuch as these Rebels 'could not have been killed at the first assault,' it is evident that they must have returned there later in the day. It was nearly night when I drew my command from the Angle, and after dark we marched into a dense woods, considerably to the right. Others continued the conflict late into the night, and the result was that the entire line fell into our hands.

"I was at the Angle the next day. The sight was terrible and sickening—much worse than at Bloody Lane. There a great many dead men were lying in the road and across the rails of the torn down fence and out in the corn-fields, but they were not piled up several deep, and their flesh was not so torn and mangled as at the Angle. I went along the line to the right of the Angle. There was no such evidence of a conflict there. There were a few dead men scattered along on the Rebel side of the works, but not more than might have been expected from the effects of our enfilading fire from the Angle. But in our front of the works, all along the right of the Angle for nearly half a mile, were our own dead lying in the brush, from 200 to 400 yards from the works, where they fell in the assault."

### Storming a Bee's Castle.

Gridley (Col.) Herald.

For nearly 15 years past a colony of bees have had their quarters in a large cave situated on the highest bluff of the Buttes. They have occupied the place so long that the rock is generally known as the "Bee Rock." It is located about a half mile northwest of South Butte, and stands alone at the head of an extensive and picturesque glen. The rock is about 50x100 feet at the base, and is from one to six feet wide on top. To reach the top from three sides it is necessary to climb a perpendicular wall from 150 to 200 feet in height. The top is accessible at only one point, and there by crawling through a crevice barely wide enough for a man to pass. Then a bridge 20 feet long and one foot wide has to be crossed. It is about 400 feet from the bridge to the ground beneath. On the 16th of last month a party of men living in the neighborhood of Pennington went to the place determined to rob the mammoth hive. They were supplied with powder, fuse, drills, bars, etc., with which to assail the stronghold. Few of the invaders had nerve enough to cross the bridge, but three of them got over all right and fired a blast. The result was a cloud of bees that made them retreat. Next day the assault was renewed, and after a lively battle lasting three hours the bees were defeated. The dead bees filled three grain sacks to overflowing. The cave was then blasted open, and the party found a solid mass of honey in the comb two and a half feet thick. The expedition was a success, but many of the participants paid dear for their victory.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds. "I have used them for more than a dozen years, and think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Grass, Ky.

# "TORN UP."

## South Toledo in That Condition, Figuratively Speaking,

### Over the Alleged Misconduct of One of Her Citizens Who Has Hitherto Been Held in High Esteem.

South Toledo is badly shaken from center to circumference by the action of one of her hitherto respected citizens. No scandal has ever so thoroughly stirred the old town, and leisure moments are spent in evolving some theory by which to account for so flagrant a violation of public confidence. The expression, "Another good man gone wrong," appears in this case, if all that is alleged and partly proven is true, but it will be no easy matter to explain how one who has for a score of years been held in general esteem could have gone so irretrievably wrong, and in the direction charged, when the inducement to remain straight was seemingly greater than the adverse attraction. But there was a woman in the case, or rather a pair of them.

For the past year or two Dr. Barnes has been spending considerable of his time in the Western Territories, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, etc., ostensibly to seek out a location for a new home, where the business outlook could be bettered. All this time he has retained his residence at Maumee, or South Toledo, where his wife has remained, when not visiting among friends in Toledo or elsewhere. To those familiar with the family there was a cloudless sky in the Barnes household. The Doctor remitted money regularly for the support of his family; wrote encouraging letters of the outlook and gave no hint of the sensation he was quietly hatching.

Early this week he returned from the West. His wife was visiting in Toledo and is so now, and for aught that is known to the contrary, is in ignorance of his home-coming and of the whirlwind of scandal that has developed by his recent action.

On Tuesday last C. J. Burton called at the office of the Probate Court in Toledo and procured a license for the marriage of Leroy S. Barnes and Helen A. De Shanaway. As required by law, he swore that to the best of his belief the parties were unmarried, and that there was no legal obstacle to their marriage. After the license had been issued, he requested the clerk not to permit the publication of the fact, and in response to that request the words "Don't publish" were written upon the stub in the license book for the information of reporters. Burton, in explanation of his request, stated that Barnes had procured a divorce from his wife, but conscious of what her feelings were, desired the fact of his approaching marriage with another woman, to be kept out of print. This seemed reasonable enough, and upon its face rather reflected credit upon the Doctor, hence no question was raised as to the validity of the license issued or did the clerk anticipate for a moment that she had been the means of stirring up the seething, by the performance of an ordinary duty.

Yesterday afternoon, at Maumee, Dr. Barnes and Miss De Shanaway were married, the Rev. Mr. Kost officiating, and now the good people of the village, and the bad ones too, want to know, you know, whether Dr. Barnes is a bigamist, or whether his visits to the West have been chiefly divorce purposes. Rev. Mr. Kost explains by saying that the license was all right and further than that he knew naught. It is very generally conceded, however, that the Doctor has entitled himself to the thorough contempt of all right minded people, whether he has been guilty of a violation of the law by committing bigamy, or of a violation of common decency by procuring a divorce in the manner indicated as possible. Some of the well wishers of Mrs. Barnes the First, propose asceertaining in a legal way what is what, and doubtless there is yet much to come of this affair.

## "Personal Liberty."

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Six weeks ago the daily papers of Toledo contained a epitome of an address by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Jacob Mueller. That address was made at White's Hall, and was devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the liquor question in Ohio. The Sunday question was also spoken upon by Gov. Mueller, especially that feature of it involved in the closing of saloons on Sunday. He argued that the legislation requiring all drinking places to be closed during the 24 hours of Sunday was an encroachment on the "personal liberty" of a citizen of Ohio. He warned his hearers that if that law was sustained, the next step would be to require an attendance on church services, under pains and formalities accompanied with a fax to sustain the churches. So far as these propositions of the future are concerned they were treated as the exaggerations of an excited advocate. Neither he nor any other thinking man will in coolness and candor assert such things. No reading and soberly-thinking man will insist upon any such thing. Gov. Mueller, and very many others of his way of thinking, are perhaps sincere in asserting that the contemplated restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquor is an assault upon the "personal liberty" of the people.

It cannot be that in Ohio any large proportion of the people concur with them. That subject has been thoroughly fought over. More than 40 years ago the battle was begun. It was fought from the far East to the far West. The result was the overthrow in public opinion of the pernicious idea of "personal liberty." The people generally settled down to the conviction that the "personal liberty" that had to be maintained at the cost of the best interests of society, was a kind of "personal liberty" that was not very valuable. In the course of that nation-wide contest there were conspicuous two classes, at least, that were most solicitous over the loss of "personal liberty." The first are those interested in the manufacture and sale of liquors, and next those that wanted to drink them to excess. They were aided and encouraged by a few scattering curiosities, known as "Bible Liquor Men." Those found in the Bible sanction for the use of intoxicating liquors, and to them the manufacturers, the sellers and the drinkers to drunkenness, turned their eyes with gratitude and pleasure. Not long, however, did these Bourbons maintain their ground. The approval of the drunkard and the dramshop men was as much to them as a sweet wine is worse than a frost. They disappeared in the United States 50 years and more ago. Since then the field of "Personal Liberty" battles has been taken possession of by new champions. The old defenders of "Personal Liberty" in a free use of the ball dog liquors, rum and brandy, died out with their generation. About 35 years ago a milder article of hob-drink appeared. Lager beer began to appear. Its alcoholic element was, and to-day is, much more disguised than the alcoholic whisky. It is less concentrated. Where it was found in tablespoonfuls, it now is in "schooners." Then it took but five minutes to make the lover of "Personal Liberty" fighting, crazy drunk. In five minutes the human would be turned out of the man, and the devilish turned in. Now it requires more time, and much more of the liquid. In the end, however, the result is substantially the same, an inebriated man and a criminal. The same blighting, moral desolation, the same domestic and social misery, the same shame and infamy, the same poverty, the same loss of health, the same early death, the same public burdens, the same taxation, and the same contributions to vice, crime and public prisons.

More than 30 years after a Christian people have discussed and satisfactorily decided against the "Personal Liberty" that demands Free Trade at all times in intoxicating liquors, a new apostle of that "Personal Liberty" arises. He comes forth, and announces his doctrine as if it had never been dreamed of here before. His followers and sympathizers, and there are many of them in this City, and State, advocate it as one of the elemental principles of free government. We must suppose him and them sincere in it. We cannot, however, but think if no gain was to come from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, these defenders of "Personal Liberty" would lose all interest in it. The inebriors would perhaps under the mandates of a diseased appetite, stand up for "personal liberty." The drinker of free drinks would, of course be most valiant in his espousal and defense of this "personal liberty."

Men and women of Ohio, is there merit in this assertion of "personal liberty"? Is its vindication at war with society and the State? Is it not in fact sparely in conflict with society and the welfare of the State? Is the question to be discussed among the people of Ohio an open one? Can any, except those who are rendered, by reason of their adverse personal interests, or their habits and appetites, incapable of fairly judging the question, hesitate to say that such an assertion of "personal liberty" is hostile to the best interests of the people of Ohio?

LAW AND ORDER.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
In Debility.
Dr. W. H. Holcombe, New Orleans, La., says; "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

# A MAD-HOUSE STORY,

## In Which Defiance County Officials are Interested—The Case of Miss Johnson.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 27.—The Sunday Capital publishes a story to the effect that Miss Ada V. Johnson, of Coshocton, while perfectly sane, was confined for 10 days in the Columbus Asylum for Insane, and during that time she was placed among the worst cases in the institution. Miss Johnson, who is a school teacher, and who has taught in Coshocton, Dresden and other places, took a school at Defiance last fall, and continued to teach until some weeks ago, when she was prostrated with a dangerous fever and became delirious. After partial recovery from her illness, Miss Johnson was at times what might be termed a little flighty from the effects of her terrible suffering. While in this condition about two weeks ago, she was rushed before the Probate Judge in Defiance, adjudged insane and was promptly sent to the asylum here for treatment. Miss Johnson found herself in the asylum before she had scarcely time to realize the situation of affairs. Upon her arrival here she protested that she was not insane, but that did no good, and she was placed, it is said, in a dark cell or room with four or five maniacs who made night and day hideous with their ravings.

In this condition Miss Johnson chanced to remember Adjt. Gen. Axline, who was formerly Superintendent of the Schools at Dresden when she was a teacher there. In some way she managed to get a letter to him, notifying him of the situation of affairs, stating that she was sane, but if relief did not come soon she certainly should go mad. The Colonel obtained a letter from the Governor to Dr. Rutter, stating that the patient would be safe in Colonel Axline's hands, and that he would be responsible for her return. Miss Johnson remained in the city a few days and then went with her mother to her home in Coshocton, where she now is. She is said to be perfectly rational. If incarcerated, as is claimed, while perfectly sane, a grave responsibility should rest upon the Probate Judge and physicians who sent Miss Johnson to the asylum. The case will probably be fully investigated.

### A Reminiscence.

To the Editor of the Blade:

About 50 years ago a difficulty occurred in one of the rural Catholic Churches in Huron County, O. The "feelings" of a part of the church were raised to a "high pitch" against the other part, and, being joined by a few Protestants and encouraged by thoughtless citizens, they proceeded to form a mob to wreak vengeance against an offending Catholic who had "outraged their religious feelings."

Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was informed of the trouble; he started immediately, and in a week or two arrived on the ground. He dealt with the offenders after the manner of his calling; the people approved of his work and invited him to speak to them from the desk of the Court House. He complied. Perhaps no gentleman was ever more admired as a speaker, and no stranger was ever more loved as a "father" than this talented Bishop as he talked to the people during court week, when jurors were gathered from all parts of the county.

As parts of his address were remembered and reported to me by my neighbors, I shall never forget some of his common sense remarks on mobs. His climax should never be forgotten: "The true Catholic will never forget that he is a citizen." Then he complimented the Court for its action in the matter, and for this a few of the worst ruffians agreed to kill him. They took a jug of whisky and an old flint-lock musket, and thus armed placed themselves in ambush by the side of the road where the Bishop was to pass.

It was near night and the Bishop was expected to stop at the residence of a priest a few miles from Norwalk.

Here Don Pedro Orsino, Oberlin, Carr, Pilsland, Fenton, Pennington, Oberlin, Carr, Milland, Milan, Monroeville and New London all being represented. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchasing of new uniforms.

Union services were conducted at the Baptist Church this morning by Rev. F. Chamuthy. The church was beautifully and elegantly decorated.

NORWALK, Dec. 1.—P. Brady, of Toledo, was in this city to-day on business.

Miss Grace Green, of Fremont, is visiting Miss Fannie Benedict.

The 16 young ladies who are to constitute the broom brigade at the camp-fire of the G. A. R., on the 15th, will have their initial drill to-morrow afternoon.

The Norwalk Rifles attended the union services yesterday at the Baptist Church in a body.

Mr. D. W. Gibbs, the architect of the Court House, is actually nearing completion, is in town to-day, looking over the result of his labors.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tillinghast, of Toledo, spent Thanksgiving in this city.

Sheriff Smith took Frederick Williams to Columbus to-day, where he will ruisticate in the Penitentiary for a couple of years for stealing a watch of Mrs. Wells, of New London. Another denizen of Seattle said "he thought it hadn't hurt him feel worse because he didn't have the watch long enough to hear it tick."

Mrs. Breckenridge and son George have gone to visit friends in Oberlin, where they will remain over Sunday.

## Oberlin, O.

OBERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prof. Besse, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and an eminent botanist, is spending a few days at his mother's here.

The Chicago papers bring tidings of the suicide of Frank Smith, who was formerly a clerk in Tuttle's jewelry store here, and at the time of his death was thus engaged in a large Chicago jewelry house. Unfortunate speculation and love are the probable cause of the act, which was committed by shooting himself in the left breast as he lay in bed, last Monday. Smith left a note saying: "One woman's deceitful love caused this." Smith was highly respected here and in Chicago, as well as at his home in Cambridge, Ind.

More snow here to-day.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the *musicale* given November 28 by Prof. E. B. Perry, assisted by Miss Jaques and Prof. W. H. Hoose, all instructors in the Conservatory of Music here. Prof. Perry, by an accident when two years old, became totally blind. The fact, however, did not prevent his securing a fine musical education in this country and in Europe (he may exhaust the usual terms of praise, without undue laudation of Prof. Perry's genius as a piano player. His nice, artistic sense, fine mastery of technique, delicacy of touch, brilliant execution and ample repertory, are a marvel. Each of his numbers in this concert was prepared by a highly enjoyable, and to many needed explanation of them. The thorough success of the appended program was attested by the enthusiastic applause following each number.

PROGRAM.

1. Carnival Scenes, Op. 9 ..... Schumann.
   Preamble—Pierrot—Arlequin—Valse Noble—Florestan—Coquette—Chopin—Paganini—Valse Allemande—Gratitute—Promenade.
2. *a.* Pur dicesti ..... Lotti
   *b.* Glockiein im Thale. From *Euryanthe* ..... —Weber
   Miss Jaques.
3. *a.* Elf and Firefly ..... W. H. O
   *b.* Dryede, Op. 43 ..... Jensen.
   *c.* Transcription for Left Hand ..... Perry.
4. Tamaea allor ..... Pinsuti.
   Prof. Chamberlain.
5. *a.* Dance of the Gnomes ..... Liszt.
   *b.* Slumber Song ..... "
   *c.* Spinning Song ..... "
6. *a.* Spinning Song ..... Haydn.
   *b.* Piercing Eyes ..... "
   Miss Jaques.
7. *a.* Tarantelle, Op. 43 ..... Chopin.
   *b.* Funeral March and Lament of the Night Wind, from Sonata, Op. 35. "
   *c.* Ballad in A flat ..... "

In the first number one could almost see as well as hear the rolling mirth of an Italian carnival, where license for a time reigns supreme, and Misrule holds good natured sway.

Miss Jaques has a soprano voice without remarkable power or compass, yet pure, rich and sweet, which makes her a favorite with every audience. The numbers chosen by her were, in the main, well adapted to illustrate the best qualities of her voice and were well rendered.

In the third number on the program Prof. Perry illustrated the proficiency of execution with the left hand for which he is noted, and in the transcription it was a pleasure to see as well as hear. In the "Dryade" the beauty of a Summer's eve—the rustling leaves played upon by gentle breezes—all is felt in the speaking notes of the piano.

Prof. Chamberlin has a tenor voice, strong, full, rich and of sufficient compass to fill an ordinary concert hall. He, too, is a favorite everywhere, and deserves his increasingly good reputation as an artist. In the tripping, fantastic "Dance of the Gnomes," in the quiet and soothing "Slumber Song," and the animated, enlivening "Spinning Song," in the rollicking and violent "Tarantelle," the melodious cadences of the "Funeral March," and sighing light wind, Prof. Perry, as in all his numbers, delighted his audience, as well with his skill, as with the pleasing variety of the selections.

He compared Chopin with Tennyson, Schumann with Schiller, and Liszt with Longfellow.

Prof. Perry gives a concert in Ann Arbor the evening of December 18th. The usual concert by the Oberlin Musical Union will be given here upon the same date. A portion of the "Messiah," together with miscellaneous selections, is to be rendered.

A very excellent Thanksgiving sermon was preached yesterday by Prof. Currier. Text: "Thanks be to God for His Unspeakable Gift." The usual conference meeting was held immediately after the sermon, both services being well attended. The College boys and girls had a vacation and enjoyed the snow to the utmost. Numerous class parties were held in the evening.

The entertainment last night by Mr. Davidson, elocutionist and singer, was moderately well attended and was pronounced good. Mr. D. has fine expression of voice, facial and gesture, and is equally at home in mirth or pathos.

E. J. Goodrich, bookseller, is moving into the new block, his store being on the corner of Main and College streets. It is as fine as one can find in the cities.

J. C. McLaughlin, bookseller, stationer, etc., here, yesterday established a branch store in Norwalk. He is full of enterprise and deserves the large success he has attained.

## Swanton, O.

SWANTON, Dec 2—A Temperance Convention will be held at Swanton Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th.

The South Carolina Jubilee Singers sang at the M. E Church on Friday night and will be at the Convention.

Frank Beard, who was injured in Toledo two weeks ago, is on a visit to his father's. His leg is recovering. He is a tough one or he would have lost a leg.

## Ottawa, O.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Ed. Kindle, of Columbus Grove, was lodged in jail on the 30th ult. to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of assault and battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hover, of Circleville, O., are visiting relatives in this place.

Thanksgiving did not bring its usual number of marriages this year.

Business of all kinds is on a boom and every store in town is employing an army of clerks.

As yet we have failed to hear from any person or persons who contemplate moving their factories. Who ever they are, if they call, we will do what is fair, and do it willingly.

Court adjourns next Monday.

## Bryan, O.

BRYAN, Dec. 2.—Robert Derby and Will Grass were incarcerated in the County Jail, last week. It will be remembered that these two, with six others, were arrested last Spring for burglary and rape. After the main cause came before the Grand Jury they were all discharged, with the exception of Derby and Grass, who were held in $500 bonds for their appearance at the June, 1882, term of Common Pleas Court. Owing to the fact that the case could not be brought to trial, public opinion, which had been highly wrought upon, had sufficiently cooled to wish to give the boys the benefit of the doubt—and there were many of them—and they, on request of their counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, and were fined a paltry sum, which together with the costs, made over $100. This amount they were given time to pay. As the time passed, I understand no effort was made to pay the fine and costs, and when the time had arrived for payment, and they had still neglected to replenish the county treasury, a capias was issued for their arrest and confinement, and they are now boarding it out.

The old adage that "misfortunes never come singly," never was so forcibly realized by any one as by Will Grass, since his arrest and imprisonment. For a few months past he has been on terms of intimacy with a female by the name of Louie Good, and for some time past there has been suspicion that the intimacy has been kept up on a rather broad basis. A short time since her condition became such as to excite comment, and when accused of the fact, did not deny that her condition was criminal, but accused Grass of that the said Grass had been to Michigan and were married at a date early enough to cover up all discrepancies. But upon the arrest of Grass a warrant was sworn out charging him with bastardy

## Answers to Correspondents

Many object to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters failing with this rule find their way at once into the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammar. We are willing to give all readers an opportunity to ask and answer these points, but we have not the type necessary for giving algebraic problems and no matter in which in the judgment of the editor is obscure or improper in the color or size of the type. Hundreds of questions come to this office every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making a selection that will subserve the general interest.

3. Requests to test the reliability of individuals by the standing of references. Terms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be used indiscriminately, and it is not possible to devote the time necessary to investigate the standing of an individual or a firm in every part of the country.

4. Questions whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. Time will fail to receive an answer they should believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all questions for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct always upon separate leaves. Questions for the editorial page must never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents Department."

T. N. Williamsville: Write to E. F. Gambs, Toledo, No. for price list.

J. B. D., Valley View, Mo.: Write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City.

J. E. S., Falling Springs, W. Va.: Address Lafayette Demarest, New York City.

Inquirer, South Toledo, O.: The institution has been denounced as a fraud. It has no connection with the Associated Press.

S. I. P., Milton, Kan.: How many miles from St. Louis to Chicago by rail?

About 280 miles.

C. E. Hampton, Wabash, Ind., would like to correspond with someone living in Colorado. He wishes to learn of a desirable location for farming, the cost of horses, implements, lumber, etc.

F. J. Souths Falls, Kan.:

1. Is the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States in time of peace as well as during war?

No.

Rev. Fort Harkimetz, Va.: Please tell me if there is any premium on Spanish dollars, dated 1785?

C. F. Gambs, a St. Louis coin dealer, quotes them at $1.40 and $1.50.

B. D. P., Milligan College, Tenn.:

1. Is there a paper published called Forest and Stream? If so, please tell me where I can obtain a copy?

Yes; address publishers, New York City.

T. A. W., Bond's Station, Ia.:

Are the Georgia and Florida claims allowed, and if not can they be obtained?

The claims presented to the Ohio Legislature were never allowed.

W. F. S., Argo, Ind.:

1. Where is a good Government Land office in Dakota? 2. If so, where is it located?

Springfield, Fargo, Bismarck, Sioux Falls, Yankton, and Deadwood. Address Register land office, at either place.

A. W. C., Derby, Ind.:

1. Who received the popular vote of the United States between Garfield and Hancock, and how much?

For Garfield, 4,442,950; for Hancock, 4,442,035; for Weaver, 306,867; scattering, 12,576.

L. P., Athens, Mo.:

1. How many Presidents of the United States have been elected by the House of Representatives? 2. When was Texas admitted into the Union?

1. Two. 2. Annexation act passed March 1, 1845; took effect December 29, 1845.

S. O. Salisbury, Clayton, Norton Co., Kan., writes: "Will J. H. D., Murry, Ind., please give the recipe for preparing oil and coal, and manner of applying it to fence posts for their preservation, as mentioned in his communication in the BLADE of Nov. 9, or give information where the recipe can be obtained?"

J. F., Belle Plaine, Kans.:

1. Can I get "Throne and Scaffold" in book form? 2. Does Bill Nye edit a paper? If so, give address. 3. Who was the author of "Faust?" Can any of his works be had? If so, where?

1. No. 2. Yes; Boomerang, Laramie City, Wyom. 3. Goethe; write to Lee & Shepard, Boston.

R. G., Plano, Ill.:

Where do the citizens of the District of Columbia go to vote? Why cannot they vote there?

As Congress legislates for the District, the citizens are relieved from all responsibility. Employes of the Government can return to their homes and vote, if they wish.

G. W. C., Waterloo, Ind.:

1. When was Gen. Grant born? 2. Is there any other company that publishes almanacs besides the Tribune? 3. Who is Governor of Ohio? 4. Who is Governor of Michigan?

1. April 27, 1822. 2. Yes. 3. Charles Foster. 4. David H. Jerome; his term will expire in January, and J. H. Begole (Fusion) has been elected to succeed him.

A. A., Fairfield, Ia.:

1. What is the correct pronunciation of agnate, of Vauxhall, and of Coutts, in the name of Harriet Coutts Bartlett? 2. Has Mrs. Longtry a husband living, and if so, where and what is he?

1. A gn-see, pronunciation on the second syllable, as in gait; Vauxhall; Koots. 2. He is somewhere in England, and is known as Mrs. Langtry's husband.

F. W., Clark's Hill, Ind.:

1. Can you tell me who first discovered the Niagara Falls, and in what year? 2. Where can I get a book or paper on the culture of silk in America?

1. The first known mention of Niagara Falls was made in 1648, in the Jesuit Relation for that year, by Engueneran. 2. Answered in the Household Department.

N. C., Dalton City, Ill.:

Was Dr. Webster hung for the murder of Parkman? Give an account of the whole affair.

He was executed August 30, 1850. In 1849 Dr. Parkman called at the college in Boston, where Webster was a Professor, to collect a debt of long standing, and Webster, irritated by the language of the doctor, struck him a fatal blow, and endeavored to conceal the body.

J. J. E., Garden Grove, Tenn.:

Will you please give a short history of the Siamese Twins, when they died and the difference in the time of their deaths? Was the body can not be seen to-day and of after? Your answer will settle a dispute.

We give, a few months ago, considerable space to the subject. Chang died during the night, and Eng lived but a few hours after waking. There was no attempt made during life to separate them.

E. O. C., Georgetown, Kan.:

1. Will you please give the address of the paper entitled "Our Little Ones." 2. What is meant by the cloture act?

2. Russell Publishing Company, Boston. 2. A new rule, by which dilatory motions and extended debate can be shut off by a majority in parliament—something after the manner of demanding the previous question in Congress. The original meaning of the word was an inclosure.

Mrs. H., Cave Spring, Tenn.:

Where can books be obtained giving the history of the Woman's Rights movement?

Among other books bearing on the subject are the following: "Woman in the Nineteenth Century;" "History of the Condition of Women in All Ages and Nations;" "Woman in America," "Woman and Her Era;" "Woman's Rights," etc. These are all New York publications, and can probably be obtained through the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co.

J. D. C., Watervliet, Mich.:

1. Who are the present Senators of Michigan? 2. How do the districts of the State Legislature and those of Congress differ? 4. In the founder of St. Augustine, in Florida? 4. In the election did the Greenbackers and Democrats unite in all the States?

1. Ferry and Conger; Ferry's term expires in March. 2. A Congressional District usually takes in three or four Legislative Districts. 3. A fort was built by the Spaniards under Menendez in 1565. 4. No; in some of the Southern States Greenbackers and Republicans united.

J. W. P., Montpelier, Ind.:

1. Was U. S. Grant ever a Democrat? 2. In what State is the best Government land to be had? 3. Is it true that at one time during the war, while Grant was Commander-in-Chief, that he would not exchange prisoners with the Confederates?

1. He was a Democrat before the war. 2. There is so much good land in this country that it is difficult to say where the best is located. 3. The parole and exchange of prisoners was broken up because the rebels refused to recognize colored troops as United States soldiers.

J. D. S., Boneman, M. T.:

I wish to know if you can give me any correct information concerning the recent gold discoveries in West Africa, Chili and Alaska; and if you cannot give me any information concerning the late discoveries, please give the address of the President of Liberia. I am a gold miner, and myself and 20 others wish to leave the States for some new diggings.

We have no further information regarding gold discoveries than has been published in our news columns. Address President of Liberia, Monrovia, West Africa.

E. S. E., Delavan, Ill.:

1. In what places in the United States are there zoological gardens? Where is the largest and best one? 2. Who is the richest man in the Senate? 3. What man in this country has the finest lot of horses?

1. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago, and probably other cities. The one in New York is thought to be the most complete. 2. Fair, of Nevada, is supposed to have the largest bank account, but there are a number of very rich men in the Senate. 3. Vanderbilt.

O. M. M., Leadville, Colo.:

Please inform me through the BLADE the origin of the term "Indian Summer." How is it distinguished from other seasons of the year?

The Indians regarded it as the gift of their most honored deity, the god of the Southwest, who sends the southwest winds, and to whom they believed their souls to go after their decease. Indian summer usually occurs after the autumnal storms. It appears to be a more decided season in the interior than near the coast, and in the region of the great lakes is especially noticeable, the waters during its continuance remaining placid, and the atmosphere filled with a peculiar haziness.

J. K. P., Mossidle, Pa.:

Please explain the principle of the National bank, the difference between a National bank and other savings banks and institutions, and also the advantages claimed for it over other savings banks and institutions.

The manner of organizing a National bank is explained elsewhere in this department. National banks derive their authority to carry on business from Congressional legislation and are empowered to issue bills; savings banks act under State authority, and cannot issue paper money. There is no greater security for depositors in a National bank than in a savings bank, other things being equal; but there is no chance for a National bank to repudiate its bills, because bonds are held by the Treasury Department to secure them.

A. E., Blue Rapids, Kan.:

Will you please give me a short sketch of the life of Gen. Anderson, Commander of Ft. Sumter in 1861? Also his father's name?

His father's name was Joseph, and he was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army; his mother was a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall. Robert was born near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805; cadet at West Point in 1825; brevetted for gallantry in the Florida war, in 1838; Captain in 1841; Major, 1847, for gallantry at Molino del Rey, Mexico, where he was severely wounded; Major 1st Artillery, 1857; Colonel in May, 1861, and Brigadier-General May 15, 1861; after the fall of Sumter he was promoted to the Department of the Cumberland, but ill-health caused him to withdraw from active duty; Brevet Major-General, 1865; retired October 27, 1863; died October 26, 1871.

A. T., Gurnee, Ill.:

The BLADE of Nov. 16 says the Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Bank of Sandusky to begin business with $150,000 capital, and a bank in Nebraska with $50,000. Has the Comptroller any discretion in the matter, if five or more individuals deposit the requisite amount of bonds? If so, has one man the sole power of inflation, or can the currency be inflated to 90 per cent. of the bonded indebtedness of the United States? Please answer in the BLADE and oblige.

The national banking business is free to all who comply with the law, but no charter is granted for a less sum than $50,000. It is not likely that the currency will be unduly inflated under the act, for no capitalist will invest unless he sees the community in which he lives demands more currency than is already in circulation. National banking, like all other business, is attended with expense, and if there is no demand for a bank none will be started.

R. R., Elkhart, Ind.:

1. Will you please tell me where I can get information of the Railroad or Government lands of Manitoba, California; also Florida. 2. What is the climate of Manitoba?

1. For Manitoba, write to Postmaster at Winnipeg, with request to hand to proper person; for California, address Register of Land Office, Sacramento; for Florida, same office, Gainesville. 2. The climate of Manitoba, though very severe in Winter, is occasionally hot in Summer. The mean for the three Winter months is 5° below zero, and for the Summer months 67°. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. A considerable part of the province is prairie land, perfectly level, and diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood and ash leaf maple. All kinds of vegetables and root crops are easily raised. Every bona fide settler receives a homestead or a free grant of 160 acres of land.

F. W. M., Duncannon, Pa.:

1. From what was the word negro derived, and when first applied to the African race? 2. Is Cuba independent or a province of Spain? 3. Give short sketch of the life of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples' Church.

1. From the Latin word *niger* (black), a name properly applied to the races inhabiting the African continent, principally between latitude 10° north and 20° south, and to their descendants. It does not include the Northern Africans, and is not, therefore, a national appellation. Negroes occupy about one-half of Africa. The Egyptians, about 2300 B. C., became acquainted with negroes through the conquests of their rulers, and represented them on their monuments as early as 1600. 2. A province of Spain. 3. He was born in the University of Glasgow. He came to the United States in 1809, settled in Washington, Pa., and preached at Brush Run in 1810. He was originally a Presbyterian, but in 1812 became a Baptist. With his father, Thomas Campbell, he founded several congregations, which united with the Baptists but protested against all creeds, and in 1827 he was excluded from fellowship with the Baptist churches. In 1833 his followers numbered 100,000, mostly in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1841 he founded Bethany College, of which he was made President. He died in 1866.

H. N. A., Elmore, O.:

Please give the vote on the River and Harbor bill, as passed over the President's veto, by parties. I wish to get the per cent. of Republicans, also Democrats, to settle a wager.

We do not keep up this department to settle wagers, but as the matter is of general interest, we give the following analysis of the vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vote in the House, total | 181 |
| Total Republican vote | 98 |
| Republicans voting for | 65 |
| or, 66 per cent. | |
| Republicans voting against | 38 |
| or, 34 per cent. | |
| Total Democratic vote | 83 |
| Democrats voting for | 57 |
| or, 68 per cent. | |
| Democrats voting against | 26 |
| Vote in Senate, total | 57 |
| Total Republican vote | 31 |
| Republicans voting for | 18 |
| or, 58 per cent. | |
| Republicans voting against | 13 |
| or, 42 per cent. | |
| Total Democratic vote | 26 |
| Democrats voting for | 23 |
| or, 89 per cent. | |
| Democrats voting against | 3 |
| or, 11 per cent. | |
| Republican vote in both Houses | 123 |
| Republicans voting for | 82 |
| or, 64 per cent. | |
| Republicans voting against | 46 |
| or, 36 per cent. | |
| Democratic vote in both Houses | 109 |
| Democrats voting for | 80 |
| or, 73 per cent. | |
| Democrats voting against | 29 |
| or, 27 per cent. | |
| Total vote in both Houses | 238 |
| Republicans voting for | 80 |
| or, 35 per cent. | |
| Republicans voting against | 46 |
| or, 36 per cent. | |
| Democrats voting for | 80 |
| or, 34 per cent. | |
| Democrats voting against | 29 |
| or, 12 per cent. | |

A. H. S., St. Charles, Mich.:

1. Please give a short history of Patrick Henry. 2. What is a bill of attainder?

1. At the age of 10 his father took him from school and taught him at home, where he had opened a grammar school. He acquired some proficiency in mathematics, but his taste for hunting and fishing predominated. He embarked in mercantile business at the age of 15, but failed. He married a Miss Shelton at the age of 18; and at the age of 24, after six weeks' study of the law, he was admitted to practice. For a long time he had no practice, and was extremely poor, living with his father-in-law, a tavern-keeper, and assisting him. At the age of 27 he was retained in the celebrated Parsons case, and at once became famous as an orator. He became a member of the House of Bourgesses in 1765. In a stormy debate on the Stamp act, Henry vehemently exclaimed: "Tarquin and Cæsar had each his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—"Treason!" cried the Speaker—"may profit by their example," said Henry; "if this be treason, make the most of it." The resolutions were carried, the last by a majority of one. He was chosen a delegate to the Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, where his eloquence astonished all listeners. Lord Dunmore having clandestinely removed all the powder of the Colony, Henry, placing himself at the head of the militia of Hanover, marched upon Williamsburg, and obliged the agent of Dunmore to pay for it. He was elected Colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment, but soon resigned. He was the first Republican Governor of the State, serving from 1776 to 1779, and was again Governor in 1786. In 1788 he was a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, which he opposed with all his eloquence, fearing the destruction of the rights of the sovereign States. In 1794 he retired from the bar. He was appointed by Washington in 1795 Secretary of State, but declined the office, as he afterward did that of Envoy to France, and of Governor, in 1796. In 1799 he was elected to the State Senate, but never took his seat. Born May 29, 1736; died June 6, 1799. 2. A bill of attainder was a bill brought into Parliament for attaining persons condemned of high treason. By the Constitution of the United States no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

F. M. N., Whiting, Ia.:

Where is the fish called salmon caught, and in what quantities?

The species, which are numerous, inhabit the sea and fresh waters, some migrating from the ocean to rivers at the breeding season; they spawn in shallow streams, both sexes assisting in forming the bed; they are found in the northern waters of Europe, Asia and America, even in small streams, in the cold waters of the Arctic zone, and as high as the regions of perpetual snow; but none have been found in South America, the East Indies or Africa. Salmon can live without access to the sea, but they are of inferior size and quality. It is well known that the salmon has the power of swimming with great velocity; they have been known to spring 14 feet out of water, and to describe a curve of at least 20 feet in order to surmount a cascade. When salmon fishing is pursued as a business, they are taken in nets, usually in gill nets, stretched across the mouths of the rivers. Many hundred salmon of good size are often taken at a single haul of a seine, and some of the English fisheries furnish annually more than 200,000. Rivers are let out to sportsmen with the exclusive right of fishing for salmon; the streams of the British provinces in America are frequently thus disposed of. The river Thames was once celebrated for its salmon, but its stream is now too impure to invite them to enter. The Merrimack River of Massachusetts, formerly swarmed with salmon, but the numerous dams and manufacturing establishments have driven them away. The salmon enters the rivers of Nova Scotia in the latter part of April, the rivers emptying into the Bay of Funday a month later and those emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence in June; the females arrive first, and the males about a month after. They spawn late in Autumn, most of them returning to the sea before the rivers are frozen over, but some remaining in fresh water all Winter and going to the sea in the Spring. Among the noted rivers for fly fishing are the Gold and St. Mary's in Nova Scotia, and the Southwest Miramichi and Nepisiguit in New Brunswick.

D. G. F., Donaldson, Ind.:

Will you describe the process by which the caterpillar changes to a butterfly?

As soon as the caterpillar is hatched it begins to eat eagerly, and increases rapidly in size during this larva state, changing its skin several times; before each change it ceases to eat, remains motionless, and sometimes attaches itself by a slight web to the under surface of a leaf. It gets rid of the old skin by various contractions of the whole body, which separate the dry and shriveled covering on the back, the insect escaping in the course of a few minutes; some times the internal lining of the alimentary canal from the mouth to the extremity of the body comes away with the skin; the latter takes place more frequently when the larva is about to change into a pupa, and often proves fatal. When the full-grown caterpillar is ready to assume the pupa, it ceases to eat, evacuates the intestines, and suspends the contracted body to the under surface of some object. After remaining suspended several hours, it changes its skin for the last time; the legs, attennæ and wings are extended along the body, and the whole is strengthened by the drying of the transparent fluid which facilitated the separation of the skin. In the pupa state the insect does not eat, and remains perfectly quiet. The duration of the butterfly in the pupa state depends much on external circumstances; if this condition happen in the hot period of summer, the perfect insect may appear in eight or nine days, or it may be prolonged to two or three weeks, and may even exist during the whole winter. During this state the insect is in a condition like that of the hibernating animals, respiration and circulation being reduced to the minimum in the first part of its confinement, but becoming active toward the close. At the proper time the pupa case is burst open, and the perfect butterfly suspends itself with its new wings hanging downward; after these have become developed fully by active respiration and circulation, the insect remains at rest a short time until the external covering becomes hardened, forming the dermo-skeleton; it is then the perfect butterfly, which sips the honey from the flowers, reproduces, and dies.

Taylor, Mound City, Kan.:

Will you please give a full and complete explanation of how a company of men shall proceed to procure a charter for a National Bank and what it profits the Government. I think I can clear on that matter, but want to be certain, and am anxious to know what benefit a National bank is to the Government.

Any number of persons, not less than five, may associate themselves together for the purpose of banking, by compliance with the following conditions: They must, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify—first, the name assumed by the association; second, the place where its business is to be conducted; third, the amount of its capital stock (not less than $50,000) and the number of its shares; fourth, the number of its shareholders, and the number of shares held by each; fifth, the time when such association shall commence business; sixth, a declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of the banking act. This certificate must be properly acknowledged before some competent person, and must be sent to the Comptroller of the Currency in the Treasury Department, to be recorded and kept by him. When the law has been complied with, the Comptroller of the Currency gives them a certificate that they are authorized to commence business. This constitutes the association a corporation. Every shareholder is made personally liable for the debts of the association or bank to the amount of the par value of his stock. They must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States bonds to an amount not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in. The Comptroller then issues to the bank an amount of bank notes equal to the amount of bonds deposited, less 10 per cent. The bonds held by the Treasurer as security must be transferred to him in trust, thus giving him entire control of them in case it becomes necessary to sell them in order to redeem the bills of any association which may have failed to pay them on demand. Whatever profits the people at large profits the Government, and no one, we think, would vote to abolish National banks and return to the old system of "wild-cat" money. The aggregate of taxes paid to the United States by National banks from the commencement of the National banking system to July 1, 1881, was $108,855,021.90, while the whole cost of the Government of the National banking system has been but $5,148,649.01. Does this not show a "profit?"

### Information Wanted.

M. A. Shelton, Adrian, Bates Co., Mo., wants address of C. W. Shelton.

The address of Henry Moore is wanted by R. S. Dodson, Green City, Mo.

L. P. Hyatt, Alanthus, Mo., wants address of Maj. Glendening, 8th Ill. Cav.

A. J. Parker, Cameron, Mo., wants address of Dr. Graham, 12th O. V. I.

J. B. Mayes, Merritt, Scott Co., Ill., wants address of Col. J. P. Smith, 127th Ill. Vol.

W. W. Kinlock, Billings, Mo., wants address of F. B. Kinlock; supposed to be in Texas.

D. W. Delany, Irvington, Ill., wants address of Sarah Delaney; step-father's name Smith.

Henry N. Smith, Millport, Washington Co., Ind., wishes the address of Capt. Hunter, Co. K, 13th Ind. Inf.

Mrs. P. A. Whittaker, East Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., wants address of her brother, Edwin Turner; last heard from in California.

Wm. Burgess, Moxahala, Ohio, wants address of Thomas Burgess or some of his children, formerly of Fayette County, Pa., but now of Nebraska.

Mattie J. Pitts, San Elizaro, Tex., wants address of Alfred Johnson, sometimes called Thomas Johnson, Chicago Light Artillery, Col. Hayes; last heard from in Missouri.

Nancy J. Clark, Holman Station, Scott Co., Ind., wishes the address of two comrades of Leslie L. Clark, 106th N. Y. Inf. Also address of Catharine Clark or any of her children.

James Phelan, Boone, Iowa, wishes to learn the whereabouts of John Condon, veteran of the Mexican war, private in Capt. Josiah Little's Company of Illinois Independent Cavalry.

Simon M. Dunn, Caddo Gap, Ark., wishes to correspond with some members of Co. A, 4th U. S. Inf., the regiment being made up of prisoners from different States, with C. C. G. Thornton as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. G. Sewell, Captain.

Nettie Petigrew, Moline, Elk Co., Kan., wishes the address of Mrs. J. P. Mitchell, or her son Thomas and his wife, Hester Mitchell; last heard from in Philadelphia. Also the address of Thos. and Maria Hartley, living in or near Philadelphia, when last heard from.

### Information Furnished.

Odense, Kan., writes:

If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous irregularities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary in view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The necessity of amending the law, by which the duties on standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars, is too obvious to require comment.

THE INDIANS.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the only outbreaks of Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the southwestern part of New Mexico. They were promptly quelled, and the quiet which has prevailed in all other parts of the country has permitted such an addition to be made to the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches that there is little reason to apprehend trouble in the future.

Those parts of the Secretary's report which relate to our seacoast defenses and their armament suggest the gravest reflections. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an armament suited to our present necessities has been the subject of consideration by a Board whose report was transmitted to Congress at the last session. Pending the consideration of that report the War Department have taken no steps for the manufacture or conversion of any heavy cannon, but the Secretary expresses the hope that authority and means to begin the important work will be soon provided.

THE MILITIA.

I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making more adequate provision for arming and equipping the militia, than is afforded by the act of 1808, which is still upon the statute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the Senate, and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws, is now upon its calendar.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that an embarrassment growing out of the recent act of Congress, making the retirement of officers of the Army compulsory at the age of 64, while the act of 1878 is still in force, which limits to 400 the number of those who can be retired for disability or upon their own application.

The two acts when construed together seem to forbid the relieving, even for absolute incapacity, of officers who do not fall within the purview of the latter statute, save at such times as there chance to be less than 400 names on the retired list. There are now 430. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I concur with the Secretary that the law ought to be amended.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session, prompt me to express a hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed, such a measure could now be urged upon to a serious objection in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended. Of the new works which it authorized, expenses have been incurred upon two only, for which the appropriation was $210,000. The present available balance is disclosed by the following tables:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Appropriation by act of August 2, 1882 | $18,738,875 |
| Amount of appropriation by act of June 19, 1882 | 10,000 |
| Amount of appropriation for payment of J. B. Eads | 304,000 |
| Unexpended balance of former appropriations | 4,738,363 |
| Total | $23,791,138 |
| Less amount due from Treasury between July 1, 1882, and November 30, 1882 | 6,056,194 |
| Total | $17,734,944 |

It is apparent by this exhibit that so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of August 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next Congress, to make additional provision for the Mississippi River improvements, might be attended with serious consequences. If such should appear to be the case, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. This leads me to offer a suggestion, which, I trust, will commend itself to the wisdom of Congress. Is it not advisable that grants of considerable amounts of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement should be made the subjects of separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will scarcely be gainsaid, even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes, that are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the River and Harbor bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill of appropriations for a great diversity of objects widely separated, either in their nature, in the locality with which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is much to be deprecated; unless it is irredeemable, it is inevitably a tending to secure the success of the bill as a whole, by many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of Congress, whenever opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled so to do without being called upon to sanction others undeserving his approval. So, also, would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable without imperiling the success of others which recommended themselves to his judgment. It may be urged in opposition to the suggestions that the number of works of internal improvement which are justly entitled to governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or even for such comparatively limited numbers as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to result from the adoption of the course I have recommended, may, perhaps, be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition.

It is provided by the constitutions of 14 of our States that the Executive may disapprove any item or items of a bill appropriating money, whereupon the part of the bill approved shall be law and the part disapproved shall fail to become law, unless passed according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The States wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a part of the fundamental law are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether amendment of the Federal Constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment, both to members of Congress and to the Executive, and is sometimes a serious public mischief. The report of the

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

states the movements of the various squadrons during the year, in home and foreign waters, where our officers and seamen, with such ships as we possess, have continued to illustrate the high character and excellent discipline of the naval organizations.

On the 21st of December, 1881, information was received at Yokohama that the steamer "Jeannette" had been crushed and abandoned in the Arctic Ocean. The officers and crew, after a journey over the ice, embarked in three boats for the coast of Siberia. One of the parties, under the command of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, reached the land, and falling in with natives was saved. Another under Lieutenant-Commander De Long landed in the Lena River, after six weeks had elapsed all but two of the number had died from fatigue and starvation. No tidings have been received from the party in the third boat, under the command of Lieut. Chipp, but a long and fruitless investigation leaves little doubt that all its members perished at sea. As a slight tribute to their heroism, I give in this communication the names of the gallant men who sacrificed their lives on the expedition: Lieut. Com. George A. DeLong, Surgeon James M. Ambler, Lieutenant-Commander Jerome J. Collins, Lieut. Chipp, Engineer George W. Melville, Master John Dunbar, Boatswain William Nindemann, Gunner Walter Lee, Quartermaster Peter Diehl, Quartermaster Henry D. Warren, Carpenter's Mate Adolph Dressler, Seaman Albert G. Kuehne, Seaman Walter Sharvell, Cook Ah Sam, Steward Alexander Bartlett, Steward George Boyd, Steward Herbert L. Newman, Steward Nelse Iverson, Steward Edward Star, Steward Henry Wilson, Steward Hans Halvorsen, Steward Carl Ross, Steward Louis Noros, Steward Aloysius Sweetman, Steward Peter Johnson, Steward Adolph Dietrichs, Steward Arthur Cortez Smith, Steward Albert Kaack, Steward Ah Yen, Steward Ah Lee, Steward Ah Fan, Steward Ah Chong, Steward Ah Lee, Steward Ah Lee, Steward Ah Lee

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

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THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

The President's Message occupies a large portion of our space this week, but through the annual literary efforts of the President of the United States are usually considered dull reading, the paper on the whole will be found quite interesting. We give the Message in a very attractive form, sub-headed according to subjects, free from errors of type or text, and arranged so as to greatly facilitate its perusal.

Mr. Locke is unusually generous in his contributions this week. In addition to an exceedingly readable letter on Amsterdam he has an important political letter on the industrial features of European policy, and to crown all we have a real old-fashioned "Nasby Letter," well-timed to the recent Democratic triumphs, which are sufficient to fill the old sage's heart with hope and joy.

This week's instalment of "Throne and Scaffold," is of thrilling interest, and the birth of a daughter to the King of Spain impels Mr. McElroy to say something about the importance of royal births in the past.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

How we can publish so large and good a paper as the Weekly Blade for $1, is the query of all our correspondents. Old subscribers write us that while they appreciate the reduction, they would rather pay $2 per year than to go without it. We hope *every* subscriber on our list, from this time forward, will on renewing send us at least one new subscription with their own. We are sure every subscriber appreciates our reduction in price enough to do this much for us, and it costs little or no trouble. If any of our subscribers will favor us by putting up conspicuously in their vicinity, two or three of our humorous Nasby Posters, or would distribute among their friends a small package of specimen copies of the Weekly Blade, just drop us a postal to that effect, or send us the names of a dozen of your friends to whom we can address specimens of the Blade.

A Kentucky man, aged 101, has been licensed to marry a girl of 18.

George I. Seney boasts of 175 blooded horses on his New Jersey farm.

Mexico's claim to a slice of Uncle Sam's territory may serve to disturb the amicable relations of the two Governments.

The New York *Herald* argues from the indications thus far that the Winter will not prove to be excessively rigorous, but rather the contrary.

French newspapers show increased bitterness toward England in regard to Madagascar, and great indignation is expressed over the report that England had ordered a gunboat to proceed to Madagascar.

It is announced in Cario that, through the good offices of Lord Dufferin, Egypt has arranged to do away with the State trial of Arabi Pasha. This is probably the last that will be heard of the affair.

Notwithstanding Kellogg has a majority of 1,887 in the Third Louisiana District, the Governor has decided not to issue the certificate to any one—depending on the Democratic majority in Congress to settle the matter.

The result of Arabi Pasha's trial will show the Sultan what many lesser people have found out to their sorrow, that it is a dangerous thing to put upon paper, what the whole word may not know. That shrewd Egyptian leader kept the whole correspondence with Constantinople, and it has saved his life.

Inquiry having been made of the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as to the standing of the "American News Exchange," the *Commercial* publishes the following:

We know nothing of the responsibility of the "American News Exchange" in its business capacity, but it has no relations with the Associated Press, no facilities for obtaining news, no means of getting the dispatches of the Western Associated Press until they are published in the journals which subscribe to them, and a hundred thousand dollars in cash would not buy the right to use the Associated Press dispatches in this City.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

We have on hand in "standing matter," some 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of brevier, minion, nonpariel and agate type, which we will sell in lots of not less than 100 pounds, boxed and shipped by express at the following very low prices: Brevier, 20 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpariel, 28 cents; agate, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order. This type has been but little used and nearly as good as new.

Anybody can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., for particulars.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

What will challenge the most comment in the regular annual communication of the President to the two Houses in Congress assembled, is his earnest advocacy of Civil Service Reform. No one has been prepared for any President taking such a stand; and coming from the one it does, it becomes simply amazing.

But there is no room to doubt the sincerity of the President's espousal of the cause. His words admit of but one meaning being placed upon them, and that meaning is an earnest, unqualified desire for as speedy inauguration of effective Civil Service Reform as possible. This will at once place the Republican party in the attitude it should have assumed long ago, and will contribute most essentially to the rehabilitation of its fortunes, by drawing again to its banner those who were slackening in their allegiance by reason of the corruptions of the spoils system. While it is eminently right, it is also the ablest stroke of policy of the Administration so far.

It has another important aspect: A majority of the present Congress have declared themselves favorable to Civil Service Reform, and perhaps four out of five of the members-elect of the next Congress have made more or less distinct pledges to that effect. The President now challenges them to make their pledges good. He urges them to pass a bill embodying the principles to which they have promised support, and he promises them in advance that he will sign the bill. This must fall like a thunderbolt upon certain gentlemen, who never had any idea of making their words good, and have calculated upon the President's veto to any Civil Service Bill to help them out of their predicament.

Next in importance are the recommendations in regard to the reduction of taxation. These are in the main in the same line as the Blade has advocated, and are what correspond very accurately to the tenor of the best thought upon the subject. In effect he would leave the tax on distilled spirits without any material reduction, but take away nearly all of the remainder of the Internal Revenue impositions. Undoubtedly the stamp duties and the national bank taxes ought to be removed, without debate. It would seem as if there were almost as good reasons for the abolition of all the excises on tobacco, or if tobacco is still taxed in excess of other property the proceeds should go to the States. There is room for question whether it will be wise to remove taxation from fermented spirits. But if this is done it will give additional force to the argument that the sale of beer should be heavily taxed by the local authorities, and so we will have a compensation in that direction.

The rest of the message is mainly formal, and deals with matters of routine. We are disappointed in the absence of any decided position on the Chili-Peruvian complication, where there was certainly a call for a most emphatic recommendation. The President has refrained from even hinting at what he thinks should be done in the premises, and calls upon Congress to indicate what policy should be initiated.

The message is well written. It is simple and s-businelike in style, and its English shows that it has been supervised by some one well sk. led in the usances of the mother tongue.

## THE RECENT REMOVALS.

The action of the President in removing those charged with obstructing the Star Route prosecutions will have an undeniably good effect all over the country. After this there can be no impugning of the purpose of the Administration to push the prosecution of the Star Route thieves to a successful conclusion, and land the principals where they should be,—in the Penitentiary. Whatever the verdict of the jury may be, the Republican party is purged of all suspicion of shielding its derelict members from the punishment following violation of law, and gains the credit of bringing them to justice itself, of its own free will and accord, and without compulsion to that end exerted from any outside source.

In another way this action will prove extremely efficacious. It will produce a panic among those who have been the greatest obstacles to the prosecution. Brady has had his tentacles sunk into officials in every Department, so that he could influence them to act in his behalf, in the most multifarious and unexpected ways. The prevailing tone of official society in Washington has, in consequence, been strongly in favor of the Star Routers. The President's course is an emphatic notice that this must be altered at once, and a position of "about face" assumed. There will be no doubt of prompt obedience; the whole corps of minor officials in Washington have already changed their attitude—they are very forcible in doing that sort of thing—and where last week Brady, *et al*, found sympathy and assistance, this week they will find coldness verging into active hostility. This will have a most important influence in hastening the conviction of the guilty ones.

## THE LOUISIANA FOLLY.

The Democrats can find no better way to begin blundering than by refusing Wm. P. Kellogg his seat in Congress. The pretext upon which he has been deprived of his certificate of election is preposterously flimsy. If he "is not a citizen of Louisiana," then it is impossible to say what will constitute a citizen. He has resided in Louisiana for 18 years, has been Governor of the State and Senator, has great property interests there, and all his connections and affiliations are with the people of that State and their interests. Gov. McEnery's plea would make aliens out of two-thirds of the people of the United States, for at least that proportion are now residing in a different place from that of their birth. It is more stupid even than the usual stupid Bourbon excuses for committing an outrage. It gives an idea of the lengths to which the Democrats are expecting to go in the abuse of the power which they find themselves invested with. Success always makes fools of them, and the greater the success the bigger fools they become.

Celery must be a profitable crop. A Long Island farmer is said to have realized $4,000 on six acres, the past season.

## BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

A full description of this book is announced in our advertising columns. It is a large subscription book, beautifully illustrated by Dore, which we are mailing postpaid for $1.25. The retail price was before this reduction $3.00. Our supply is now limited, and after the present stock is exhausted, no more can be had at any price. We are selling them very fast, and we doubt if we have enough to carry us until the Holidays. Every Blade subscriber should secure one now. An elegant Holiday present.

## EARLY HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

Our first Tariff was enacted in 1789, as one of the means of raising the revenue so badly needed by the country. It was based on that of England, and consequently was arduous and stringent, but, rom the impoverishment of the country the receipts were relatively small. For the first few years they ran as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1789-91 | $ 4,399,000 |
| 1792 | 3,433,000 |
| 1793 | 4,222,000 |
| 1794 | 4,801,000 |
| 1795 | 5,588,000 |
| 1796 | 6,567,000 |
| 1797 | 7,449,000 |
| 1798 | 7,106,000 |
| 1799 | 7,610,000 |
| 1800 | 9,080,000 |
| 1801 | 10,750,000 |
| 1802 | 12,438,900 |
| 1803 | 18,479,000 |
| 1804 | 11,098,000 |
| 1805 | 12,936,000 |
| 1806 | 14,662,000 |
| 1807 | 15,845,000 |
| 1808 | 16,663,000 |

In 1819 we had a great commercial panic, and one of the measures resorted to in the next few years was an increase of Tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging home manfactures. This was the first suggestion in Congress of Tariff for any other than strictly revenue purposes, and Henry Clay was the first to advocate it as a Protective policy, and part of his famous "American system." He made it the leading topic before the 1823-4 session of Congress. His champion ship of Protection was supported by Representatives from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois. His principal opponent was Daniel Webster, supported by the New England delegation, and the majority of the Southerners.

The proposed enlargement of the functions of the Tariff was opposed by the Jeffersonian Republicans of those days because they could find no warrant for it in the Constitution.

Mr. Clay's bill increased the protection on wool, and protected Pennsylvania iron, Kentucky hemp, and Missouri and Illinois lead. Three of the Presidential candidates of that year—Clay, Adams and Jackson, were strong supporters of the bill, and two—Crawford and Calhoun, hostile to it. It passed the House by 107 to 102, and the Senate by 25 to 21. As it was signed by Pres. Monroe, who was a Strict Constructionist, its constitutionality was never afterward questioned. It went into effect in 1828, and caused such dissatisfaction at the South as culminated in the Nullification of 1832. In 1833 the revenue raised under it was $29,032,508.

At first Massachusetts, with the other New England States, was opposed to a Protective Tariff, and was reproached by the Middle States with selfishness begotten of a fear that factories would be encouraged elsewhere to the prejudice of those in that section. But public opinion in New England changed in favor of Protection, and Daniel Webster and those who followed him changed with it. Before this jealousy of the growing power of the North had led Calhoun to desert the Protection flag for Free Trade colors, and he was slowly followed, first by South Carolina, then by the whole South, finally by the entire Democratic party.

One of the features of the Tariff was a tax on salt, imposed in imitation of the practice in Europe, to meet the expenses of preparing for a war with France which was thought to be impending in 1798. This duty was 20 cents on a bushel of 56 pounds. The cost of a bushel of salt, then mainly obtained from the West Indies, was eight or nine cents, at New Orleans. The merchant there added 10 cents for his profits, and 17 cents was charged for conveying it to Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville, so that the selling price there was about 75 cents, for what was but about two-thirds of a bushel of salt, since a bushel averages nearly 80 pounds instead of 56 as the Government assumed. The tax was accompanied by a drawback of 30 cents a barrel on fish, and 25 cents a barrel in beef and pork exported, and by a bounty of $3.50 and $4 a ton on vessels engaged in cod fishing. The taxes and bounties were finally repealed under the influence of an attack upon them by the West and Southwest, led by Thomas H. Benton.

The Tariff became the key-point of every Presidential struggle, and as each quadrennial election approached the debates over it became more and more earnest and even acrimonious. The Whigs were soon thoroly committed to Protection and the newly-born Democratic party temporized and evaded, as it has done throughout its demagogic and lying career, but wherever it was very strong it was for Free Trade, and wherever it was weak it favored anything that would help beat the Whigs.

The elections in 1832 resulted adversely to the Tariff system, and on the 24th of November, 1832—two weeks after the election, the South Carolina Convention passed the intolerably insulting "Ordinance to Nullify Certain Acts of the Congress of the United States, Purporting to be Laws Laying Duties and Imposts on the Importation of Foreign Commodities." This declared the Tariff acts null and void, forbade the collection of duties within the State, required all persons holding office under the State to take an oath to support the Ordinance, under penalty of vacating their offices, pledged the people of the State to maintain the Ordinance and not to submit to force, and declared any acts of the General Government to enforce the Tariff or to coerce the State, to be inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, and that she would forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government.

Pres. Jackson, though he had followed Calhoun some distance in his recreancy to Protection, was firm in his determination to fulfill his oath "to take care that the laws of the Union were faithfully executed," and issued a proclamation that carried dismay into the ranks of the Nullifiers. Congress promptly backed him up with a "Force Bill," and the Nullifiers were glad to accept a compromise which Henry Clay offered them.

This reduced the duties generally and provided that all should gradually decline for nine years, until they reached a rate for everything of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

As always, the Democrats grossly miss-managed the National finances while in in power, and when they went out with Van Buren the Treasury was empty. It owed $14,000,000, its notes were below par, drafts upon it were protested, and it was unable to borrow money either at home or abroad. The credit of the Government had not been so low since 1814. The Whigs, who had come into power with Harrison, were intrusted with the duty of bringing about a better ordes of things.

They enacted a "Provisional Tariff" as one of their first measures, which suspended or did away with the Compromise of 1833. Acting President Tyler, who had sold out to the Democrats, promptly vetoed it, and also another which they sent him within a month, framed so as to obviate some of the objections found to the first.

At last—it was August, Congress had been in session nine months, and the condition of the Treasury was growing worse every day,—a contrivance was patched up by which the Tariff of 1842 was enacted.

The temporary suspension of the North Chicago Rolling Mills has been determined upon. The South Side mills will continue to run, being able on account of new improved labor saving machinery to manufacture steel rails $5 per ton cheaper than its neighbor. A part of the Joliet iron works will suspend operation until January 1, and perhaps longer. Most of the eastern mills are running full time, but it is probable that after the beginning of the year many of them will shut down, and remain idle until all the labor questions are satisfactorily disposed of. There appears to be a general desire on the part of all to arrive at a solution of this vexed question, and a disposition on all sides to make the necessary mutual concessions to bring about so desirable a result. The experiences of the past year, and the outcome of all the strikes, will makes this labor problem an easier one to manage, and a full and fair understanding between the employer and employe which would result in a final settlement of all differences could not help being most beneficial to all concerned. There is a fair prospect that the product of all the iron mills will be needed, and that the full complement of men can be retained in employment on fair terms to all concerned.

Oscar Wilde's star has set—permanently. It was certainly the feeblest star that ever sent its rays across two continents, but, as the boy said of the hornet sting, it was big enough for all he wanted of it. It was big enough to net him, inside of a few months, 30,000 substantial American dollars, and what more than that can a man ask of a star? The whole lifetime of Shakspere or Milton did not yield such substantial pecuniary returns, or as much flattering public attention for those Kings of Song, as this cheap, imitation poet gained inside of a few months. What more could he ask of his star? If it had been a comet of the first magnitude, it could scarcely have done better. A combination of long hair with padded calves, and about as much poetic ability as would make his contributions sure of getting a place in the "Poet's Corner" of a country newspaper, were never brought to so good a market before. If his harp had been strung with the golden hair of Apollo, he could not have done better in the time.

The Garfield Board of Audit has cut down the remuneration of Dr. Bliss to $6,500, and that of Hamilton and Agnew to $5,000 each. No one will object to this, except that Bliss who has relatively no professional standing, should have received less than Hamilton and Agnew, who are men of acknowledged abilities and splendid reputation. As they came from other Cities to attend the case, leaving their patients, and as they gave its treatment all the respect it had in the eyes of the world, they should receive the bulk of the fees, and not the brazen sycophant, who forced his way into the case, and drove away the late President's proper medical attendants. At the same time there is no mistaking the withering rebuke conveyed by the cutting down of the fellow's greedy claim for compensation from $25,000 to but little over quarter that amount.

The number of murders or attempted assassinations which have been reported from Dublin lately would seem to indicate that the day of crimes and violence in Ireland has not yet passed, in spite of the efforts of the Government. But referring to this, Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, in a speech before the House of Commons, asked it to remember that there was a difference between the general state of Ireland and the violence in Dublin. He said that the agrarian crimes for the last year were less in number than they had been before for nearly 30 years. The conflict in Dublin was between the police and organized lawlessness, but the Government was determined to put down all disorder. Every means would be used which was at their disposal.

Mr. Dorsey's statement is only the denial of a man under trial, with strong presumptions of guilt—only this, and nothing more. Without attempting any analysis of the letter, it is sufficient to say that he protests too much. He shows himself entirely too innocent. It is not in the nature of things that a man who has had as little to do with Star Routes as he claims to have had, should be overwhelmed with such a torrent of accusation. That is not reasonable for a minute. Entirely blameless men have never the trouble to show their innocence that Mr. Dorsey has encountered.

A New York gentleman claims to have discovered a method of consuming coal smoke, and at the same time obtain a perfect combustion of the coal. He is already experimenting with two locomotives on the Erie road. The device is claimed to be a very simple one, and cheap also. Should it prove a success the Cities west of the Alleghany Mountains will be greatly benefitted, and their buildings saved from dingy covering of coal soot and discoloration, consequent on the use of so much bituminous coal as fuel.

The Boston *Journal* has been giving Boston parents some information in regard to their boys smoking which must have been somewhat of a surprise. It ascertained that 40 or 50 per cent of those who attend school smoke, and the large majority of them without the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians. The same thing is probably true in other Cities.

## STANDARD BOOKS.

The sets of Macaulay's History of England, cloth bound, in five volumes, announced in three weeks ago, postpaid by mail at $3.50, its are nearly gone. One week more will clean them out. We have three sets Knight's History of England, eight volumes, cloth, which we will mail, postpaid, on receipt of $5.25, ex-worth $10. We have a few sets of Waverly Novels, a handsome cloth edition in 13 volumes, worth $20, which we will send by express on receipt of $10; also about a half dozen sets of Breton's Encyclopedia, in four large cloth volumes, illustrated, worth $25 per set, which we will send by express on receipt of $10. This Encyclopedia is an English work, a rare and good one. These books will not last us two weeks. Orders must be sent promptly to secure these bargains. For announcement of other books, see second page of this issue.

# NASBY.

—The Sunday Cap... publishes a story to the effect that Miss A... V. Johnson, of Coshocton, while perfect... sane, was confined for 10 days in the Colu... bus Asylum for Insane, and during th... time she was placed among the worst cas... in the institution. Miss Johnson, who is... school teacher, and who has taught in C... shocton, Dresden and other places, took... school at Defiance last fall, and continu... to teach until some weeks ago, when s... was prostrated with a dangerous fever a... became delirious. After partial recove... from her illness, Miss Johnson was at tim... what might be termed a little flighty fro... the effects of her terrible suffering. Wh... in this condition about two weeks ago, s... was rushed before the Probate Judge... Defiance, adjudged insane and was promp... ly sent to the asylum here for treatme... Miss Johnson found herself in the asylu... before she had scarcely time to realize t... situation of affairs. Upon her arrival he... she protested that she was not insane, b... that did no good, and she was placed, it... said, in a dark cell or room with four or fi... maniacs who made night and day hideo... with their ravings.

In this condition Miss Johnson chanced... remember Adjt. Gen. Axline, who was fo... merly Superintendent of the Schools a... Dresden when she was a teacher there. I... some way she managed to get a letter t... him, notifying him of the situation of affairs... stating that she was sane, but if relief di... not come soon she certainly should go mad... The Colonel obtained a letter from the Gov... ernor to Dr. Rutter, stating that the patien... would be safe in Colonel Axline's hands, an... that he would be responsible for her return... Miss Johnson remained in the city a fe... days and then went with her mother to he... home in Coshocton, where she now is. Sh... is said to be perfectly rational. If incarcer... ated, as is claimed, while perfectly sane,... grave responsibility should rest upon th... Probate Judge and physicians who sen... Miss Johnson to the asylum. The case wi... probably be fully investigated.

### A Reminiscence.

To the Editor of the Blade:

About 50 years ago a difficulty occurre... in one of the rural Catholic Churches i... Huron County, O. The "feelings" of a par... of the church were raised to a "high pitch... against the other part, and, being joined b... a few Protestants and encouraged b... thoughtless citizens, they proceeded to forl... a mob to wreak vengeance against an o... fending Catholic who had "outraged the... religious feelings."

Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was it... formed of the trouble; he started immediate... ly, and in a week or two arrived on th... ground. He dealt with the offenders afte... the manner of his calling; the people ap... proved of his work and invited him t... speak to them from the desk of the Cour... House. He complied. Perhaps no genuine... man was ever more admired as a speaker... and no stranger was ever more loved as a... "father" than this talented Bishop as he... talked to the people during court week,... when jurors were gathered from all parts o... the country.

As parts of his address were remembered... and reported to me by my neighbors, I... shall never forget some of his common sens... remarks on mobs. His climax should neve... be forgotten: "The true Catholic will neve... trigger. He is a citizen." Then he com... plimented the Court for its action in th... matter, and for this a few of the worst... ruffians agreed to kill him. They took a... jug of whisky and an old flint-lock musket,... and thus armed placed themselves in am... bush by the side of the road where the... Bishop was to pass.

It was near night and the Bishop was ex... pected to stop at the residence of a priest a... few miles from Norwalk.

Here the horse arrived with the old-fash... ioned saddle-bags on the saddle but the... Bishop was missing. No, this is a mistake... This is the way the horse would have ar... rived had the barrel of the musket been... emptied instead of the jug. This committee... of three drank themselves drunk, and dur... ing their sleep that knew no waking until... next day, the holy man passed on unmo... lested.

Soto.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

### In Territory Contiguous to Toledo

**Oberlin, O.**

Oberlin, Nov. 29.—Word was received her... yesterday of the death of Mrs. Mattie Lloyd Ha... kins, at Chicago. She and he... husband, Chas. Harrison, '80 O. C., were teach... ing in Madison, O., at the time of her death. Th... disease was diftheria.

**Ottawa, O.**

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Henry Burns, indicted f... grand larceny by the special Grand Jury, w... to-day arraigned before Judge Moore and pleade... guilty. Sentenced to two years in the Penite... tiary.

Sawyler Blakeman, Marshal, was shot at b... some unknown person, late last evening.

**Luckey, O.**

Luckey, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Beard, of Cincinna... is visiting relatives and friends at this place. Sh... is at present stopping at S. P. Hathaway's.

Miss Allie Muir is visiting her sister, Mrs. C... Grimes.

It is expected that a party by the name... Brown, from Bowling Green, will occupy t... Park Saloon in a few days.

Mr. J. Canfield spent last Sun... day with friends in Elmore. Mr Canfield... engaged in teaching school near this town. It... is a true type of the "Hoosier School Master."

Mr. Henry Brown, of Toledo, is engaged... work here on the M. E. Church building. Mr... Brown as the main contractor and builder o... this town. The firm of M. A. Brown & So... have been an important auxiliary in the vari... building up in this place. The late cold snap ha... considerably enlivened the energy of severa... parties who had not their buildings completed.

**Graytown, O.**

Graytown, Nov. 29.—The Graytown Socia... Club was organized a week ago last Tuesday... evening with the following officers: President... Ed. B. Brown; Vice President, Miss Louesa Fink... Treasurer, Miss Lillie Tarault; Secretary, Wi... W. Berry. The object of the Club is for th... financial welfare of the Graytown Church an... Sabbath School.

Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, of Morristown, N. J... who owns large tracks of land in Ottawa County... has been here for the past two weeks. He r... returned home this evening.

Dr. N. S. Jones, of Columbus, was in tow... Tuesday visiting friends.

Will Smith of Elmore, bought and shipped... carload of wheat from this place Monday.

We have had for the last three days very good... sleighing, and it is the joy of all young hearts t... hear the jingle of the sleigh bells.

Quite a row occurred at Happy Corners, tw... miles south of here, last Saturday night, between... three men and we hear one of the men was cut i... 27 different places. The names of the parties is... not learned.

**Oberlin, O.**

Oberlin, Nov. 29.—A funny incident occurred... in the Probate Judge's office at Elyria the other... day. A stalwart Irishman applied for a mar... riage license. The lady's name was asked, but... this would be bowed at several times before, and... in a while the perspiration started on his... forehead, answered: "Why, I don't know... "Don't know the name of the woman you are... going to marry?" "I believe her first name is... Mary." "What's her other name? You know... her, don't you?" "Why, yes, I've courted her a... year." Nonplussed and mopping the sweat from... his brow, the unhappy man gave a... name which afterward proved to be wrong, and... he came back after the marriage to get his wife's... cognomen corrected. Back, "Swore a mule... searched before me, etc.

A certain colored girl, after being in Oberlin a... year, couldn't tell where to go to reach the de... pot.

W. V. Rood, principal of the Akron High... School, and Charles Harrison, principal of Madi... son, O., Schools, are in town.

**Weston, O.**

Weston, Nov. 29.—A sad accident occurred... two miles west of town to-day. Two young boys... sons of Mortimer Lewis, were out hunting, an... one of them, a lad some 13 years of age, was sho... in the side and hip, supposed to be acc... dental. Medical aid was summoned at once, bu... Dr. Pennington returned from the scene at... o'clock and said the boy could not live but a... hour or so.

Mr. E. E. Dow, one of Toledo's most energeti... and gentlemanly salesmen, in the employ o... Emerson & Co., was here yesterday morning o... his usual trip selling goods, and after complet... his work started for Bowling Green in a cutte... and when about one mile from town the cutte... gave way, precipitating Mr. Dow and the drive... Dow coming out of the wreck with his left le... broken about three inches above the ankle joi... Drs. Spencer and Pennington set the fractur... limb and sent the patient home on the 3:25 tra... feeling as well as can be expected and with... host of friends here, all of whom sympath... with him in his trying affliction.

G. W. Pore, employe of Borden, Selleck & C... of Cleveland, is spending Thanksgiving at hor... among his Weston friends.

E. D. Moffett, of the Weston Herald, took... Chicago last evening.

Business generally is closed here to-day.

**Liberty Center, O.**

Liberty Center, Nov. 30.—To-day everybod... in town seems to be giving thanks in their ow... way for the comforts and freedom they enjoy i... this happy country. When casting our thought... upon the oppressed in foreign lands, we do no... scarcely say they have a soul, or if so, not the... own, possessing no liberty, free to every man i... every clime by natural law. May we well giv... thanks to those who freed this country from th... yoke of oppression that is still worn by a va... majority of the globe, and it would seem that i... who is acknowledged doing all things well, is e... tremely slow looking from our standpoint i... bringing to us just retribution those who have... long been the enemies and wicked oppressors... their brother flesh. And after so many hundre... years of slavish toil and bitter grief of the man... by the eternal few, with no apparent relief i... hand or in the near future, we lose all hope... the power of prayer for a poor, down-trodde... people, and that God is simply an imaginai... being or will soon come to the rescue of h...

**Nasby in Exile**

by t...

Hundreds of book canvassers are now taking orders for this beautiful subscription book, for Holiday delivery. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.000 per day. Now is the best season of the year for canvassers. The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., want one thousand more agents. It is a very pleasant business for any person who wishes employment. An outfit costs but $1.00. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue

# Correspondence.

## NEW YORK LETTER.

**The Holiday Season—Local Office-Seekers—Danger in Play Houses—The Passion Play—Helping Women—Brawling Socialists—The New Code—Elevated Road Travel, Etc.**

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

New York, Dec. 1.

We had a quiet, old-fashioned Thanksgiving, with snow enough to make tolerable sleighing. The day was very generally enjoyed, and nothing serious occurred "to mar the festivities." I believe that is the regular phrase.

The weather has been very cold for New York. Just now it is soft, and the streets are sloppy.

Holiday enjoyments are closely attended to, and dinners, balls, weddings, and other private festivities keep step with the play houses in the several entertainments.

Speaking of play-houses suggests actors, and reminds me of a curious incident that happened a few days ago to one of our first tragedians—Frank C. Bangs. Frank, who has just made a long engagement with Stetson, found at the Sturtevant House, where he lives when in the City, a small package addressed to him, and on opening it discovered a pair of handsome silver-mounted derringer pistols, which he recognized as having been presented to him more than 20 years ago. They were stolen soon after they received them—or, as he said, they went off, and after a third of a life-time he has just heard their report.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR PLACES.

The only matter of the slightest politica interest is the filling of certain local offices a month hence by the new Mayor and Aldermen. The offices to be filled during the Mayor's term include a Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, President of the Board of Health, three Police Justices, 37 Marshals, and 10 Commissioners, who are heads or a part of the executive departments. Not much is said about candidates yet, nor will there be. Unless I am mistaken the men to be appointed will be selected in reality by John Kelly, for no matter what Mr. Edson may say, he is simply putting in the hands of the Tammany boss. One thing is certain: Republicans need not bother their broken heads about the distribution of places—they will not get the ghost of a chance. Even if Edson should break loose and demand to have at least a show of independence he would fail, for Kelly has a majority of the Aldermen under his thumb, and they will confirm only such men as the Boss designates.

PLAY-HOUSE AND FIRE

inspection made since the conflagration of the Park Theater shows that only two of more than 30 theaters in the City are satisfactorily safe against loss of life by fire. But all the others must speedily make such alterations and improvements as may be required, so we may hope, ere long, to feel tolerably secure at the play. Two or three new houses are to be built soon in West Twenty-third street, and they will be "too far down town" ere a dozen years are past. Just before the old Park Theater was burned, in 1865, it was rented for $17,000 a year. This was the dearest rent paid for any place of amusement in the Union. The site now is covered with stately buildings. It is still a part of the Astor estate, and brings a better rent than ever. Being Park Row, it has become a part of the newspaper center. Booth's Theater has rented as high as $40,000. It belongs to the Oakes Ames estate. The Union Square Theater is leased by Sheridan Shook, who pays a rent of $20,000. The Park Theater rented for $15,000, but the Grand Opera brings Jay Gould no less than $20,000. Fifth Avenue Theater belongs to the Gilsey estate, and rents for $25,000. The Madison Square Theater is the only one in the city that is owned by its manager. The Thalia Theater (formerly the Old Bowery) belongs to the Astor estate, and its rent is $12,000 a year.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Work goes on steadily in this strange adventure, and the public are assured that the drama will certainly be produced. A building is going up expressly for it, and scenery is made, and actors engaged. It may be produced if the proper license is given; but the probability is that the license will not be granted. If an attempt is made to produce the drama without license there will be a riot, or at least a mob, and if Mr. Salmi Morse is caught he will have rough treatment. As the easiest way is the best, I have an idea that license will be refused and the police ordered to stop any unauthorized performance.

HELP FOR WOMEN.

One of our peculiar institutions, not much spoken of in the papers, is the New York Exchange for Women's Work, over which Mrs. Wm. G. Choate presides. The society undertakes to assist women, not of the ordinary working classes, in getting a living. "What can I do to support myself?" was a question (Mrs. Choate said) frequently asked of the officers of the society. There was plenty of willingness, but no perfect acquaintance with any art whereby the wolf might be kept from the door. To many thus situated the suggestion had been made to earn money by making bread and cake, pickles and preserves, with excellent success. One instance Mrs. Choate mentioned of an English lady who brought letters of introduction from the historian Froude, and a testimonial of her ability to teach music. She could not obtain pupils, and would have starved if she had not given up her manipulations of the harp and piano to manipulate flour. As a biscuit-maker she made $12 a week at the beginning. Numerous instances of real heroism had been witnessed by the society, where the industry of a single woman had supported an invalid husband or two or three members of a family. A confirmed invalid paid for the education of her son by her beautiful handiwork, and he was now doing well in a law firm of repute. A lady residing at some distance from New York, wrote that she had some cleverness in making toy animals out of canton flannel. She was requested to try a "Jumbo," and so complete was her success that she could not manufacture Jumbos fast enough to supply the demand. All kinds of order work for ladies and children were done at the exchange, and mending for gentlemen was quickly and neatly done. The lunch-room had been a success from the time it was opened, and families were supplied from it with home-made cake, bread, rolls, jellies, preserves, etc. There are many excellent works of charity or help operating in a quiet way in this wicked City, and this is one of the worthiest of them.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The brawling Socialists who follow Julius Schwab and guzzle his beer, are going to make a howl and general disturbance on the arrival of John Most, who has passed the most of his late years in German and other prisons. But we do not fear even the frankest Socialism; the common sense of the people sets down on Schwab and he sinks out of notice.

THURLOW WEED'S CORRESPONDENCE.

There is no little shaking of nerves among politicians lest the letters they wrote 40 or 50 years ago may come to light. It seems that Mr. Weed kept all letters that were or were likely to be of importance, and left thousands of them filed away for reference. Of course they now go to his biographer, Frederick Seward. What use he will make of them is what the writers are anxious to find out.

THE NEW CODE.

There is considerable anxiety to-day about what the Police will do to-morrow in the way of enforcing the new penal code which went into effect on Friday. This code is not really new; it is merely a compilation of penal statutes already on the books, but a great many of which have been entirely disregarded for years. The anxiety now is about the Sunday laws, which, if absolutely enforced would prevent the sale of cigars and even newspapers, and also prevent riding, driving, games, and all work except that of charity or necessity. I apprehend that there will be no serious effort to enforce the code. Doubtless better order will be observed on Sunday for a time; but no law to keep the people from enjoying themselves ever was or ever will be enforced in this polyglot City.

ELEVATED RAILROAD TRAVEL.

From recent reports it appears that our elevated railroad carried during the year ending with September, 80,361,020 paying passengers. This gives a monthly average of 7,100,769, and a weekly average of 1,660,789. The heaviest travel of a single day last year was on April 11, when 319,138 people rode in the trains. From estimates carefully made by the manager it is shown that on each day about 65 per cent. of the traffic is handled during the "commission hours," when the fare is but five cents. These hours are from half-past five to half-past eight in the morning, and from half-past four to half-past seven in the evening. The travel of the year closed in September exceeds that of its immediate predecessor by 10,785,784, and that of the latter's predecessor by 26,529,270. The average daily travel so far this year is 200,000.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Mrs. Langtry took a sleigh-ride on Friday morning, and was delighted. She goes to Boston on Monday.

Two Jewish ladies of much repute for their benevolence have died in this City within a few days—Mrs. Sarah Heineman (of whom it was remarked at her funeral, "She stopped not to ask the creed of the needy"), and Mrs. Harriet Cohen, who had reached the ripe age of 80 years.

Among the passengers who leave to-day with the "Britcannic" are: Bishop Littlejohn and Miss Florence Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston, the Earl of Aylesford, the Baroness Von Kleist, Mr. Richard Freeman, Mr. Leslie Combs, Mr. Arthur Voisin, Mme. Rose Mignon, Mr. James B. Stokes, Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellingwood and Miss Ellingwood, Mr. W. Worthington, Mr. F. Virgil San Roma and Wm. Astor.

Thirteen young children died in the steerage of the steamer Gilbert, of the Hamburg-American line, in the passage to New York, which ended on Thursday.

Claflin & Co. say they have no idea of starting a house in Chicago. Zeno.

## LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

**The Monument Fair—The Five Removals—The Meeting of Congress on Monday—Democratic Blunders Began — Chalmers-Kellogg — A Change of Time—Thanksgiving Weather.**

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

Washington is full of excitements and averybody seems to be happy. First, the Monument Fair is calling great crowd together at the Capitol and promises to be a splendid success. It was opened on Saturday by a few remarks from the President who was attended to the place by the Supreme Court in their robes of office, the diplomatic corps in their Court dresses and such members of Congress as were in the City; but the arrangement failed in regard to the military display, the oration of Justice Mathews and some other proposed ceremonies. The Fair is, however, all that it promised to be and something more. The arrangements are admirable, the Halls are splendidly lighted and there is a great deal to interest the visitors. The rotunda makes an adm

# President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

It is provided by the Constitution that the President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures that he shall judge necessary and expedient.

In reviewing the events of the year which has elapsed since the commencement of your session, I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of

OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled, or are likely to reach an early adjustment. The unsettled condition of the United States in Ireland, under recent laws which owe their origin to the disturbed condition of that country, has led to a somewhat extended correspondence with the Government of Great Britain. A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of the arrested parties.

The claim of this Nation in regard to the supervision and control of any inter-oceanic canal across the American Isthmus has continued to be the subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations, whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests.

Our long established friendliness with Russia has remained unbroken. It has prompted me to proffer the earnest counsels of my Government, that measures be adopted for suppressing the proscription which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that any American citizen has been subjected to arrest or injury, but our courteous remonstrance has, nevertheless, been courteously received. There is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within her borders.

At an International Convention held at Paris in 1880 and attended by representatives of the United States, an agreement was reached in respect to the protection of trade marks, patented articles, and the rights of manufacturing property generally. This Government has gone into treaties of the recommendations thus adopted is receiving the attention which it merits.

The protection of submarine cables is a subject now under consideration by an International Conference at Paris. Believing that it is clearly the true policy of this Government to favor the neutralization of these means of intercourse, I requested our Minister to France to attend the Convention as a delegate. I also designated two of our eminent scientists to attend as our representatives at the meeting of an International Committee at Paris, for considering the adoption of a common unit to measure electric force.

In view of the frequent occurrence of conferences for the consideration of important matters of a common interest to civilized nations, I respectfully suggest that the Executive be invested by Congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such conventions, and that provision be made to defray the expenses incident thereto.

The differences between the United States and Spain, as to the effect of a judgment and certificate of naturalization have not yet been adjusted, but I have good hope that the negotiations which are now in progress, will result in the establishment of the position which seems to this Government so reasonable and just. I have already called the attention of Congress to the fact that, in the ports of Spain and its colonies, onerous fines have lately been imposed upon vessels of the United States for trivial technical offenses against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuccessful. I regret to inform you, also, that the fees demanded by Spanish Consuls in American ports are in some cases so large when compared with the value of the cargo as to amount in effect to a considerable export duty, and that our remonstrances in this regard have not as yet received the attention which they seem to deserve.

The German Government has invited the United States to participate in an International exhibition of domestic cattle, to be held at Hamburg, in July, 1883. If this country is to be represented, it is important that in the early days of this session Congress should make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our late Minister to Italy, has evoked from that Government expressions of profound respect for his exalted character, and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country.

The Italian Government has raised a question as to recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of a country recently admitted both as Secretary of Legation and as Consul-General at Rome. He has been received as Secretary, but his exquatur as Consul-General has thus far been withheld.

The extradition convention with Belgium, which has been in speculation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another. The Senate has signified its approval, and ratifications have been duly exchanged between the contracting countries. To the list of extraditable crimes has been added that of the assassination, or attempted assassination, of the Chief of State.

Negotiations have been opened with Switzerland looking to a settlement by treaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States, and, obtaining consent of the Swiss Government, I have the pleasure to inform you that the immigration of paupers and criminals from certain of the cantons of Switzerland has substantially ceased, and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities.

The consideration of this subject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 3, 1882, which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be open to the interpretation that it affects the extradition of criminals on preferred charges of crime.

The Ottoman Porte has not yet assented to the interpretation which this Government has put upon the treaty of 1830 relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may be well, however, that this difference be adjusted by a general revision of the system of jurisdiction of the United States in the countries of the East, a subject to which your attention has been already called by the Secretary of State.

In the interest of justice towards Chili and Japon, I trust that the question of the return of that indemnity fund to the Governments of the countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended and which has recently been foreshadowed by Congressional discussion.

The treaty lately concluded with Corea awaits the action of the Senate.

During the late disturbance in Egypt the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the persons and property of many of our own citizens and of citizens of other countries, whose Governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The recent legislation, restricting the immigration of laborers from China, has given rise to the question whether Chinese, proceeding to or from another country, may lawfully pass through our own. In construing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not forbid a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject for such action if any as may be deemed advisable.

This Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia, by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute, now pending between that republic and British possessions of Sierre Leone.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

with Hawaii will become terminable after Sept. 9, 1883, on two months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has brought commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as are to be demanded by the interests of our people.

In view of our increasing trade with Hayti and San Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the functions of the mission to Porto Prince. I regret that the claims of certain class of American citizens against the Government of Hayti have thus far been urged unavailingly.

MEXICO.

A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country, in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year, I called attention to the prevalent lawless-ness upon the borders and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of Congress to the subject. A partial relief from these mischiefs has been sought in a convention, which now awaits the approval of the Senate, as does also another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. If the latter is ratified, the action of Congress will be required for establishing suitable commissions of survey. The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led this Government to proffer its friendly counsels to both parties, has been amicably settled.

VENEZUELA.

No change has occurred in our relations with Venezuela. I again invoke your action in the matter of the pending awards against that Republic, to which reference was made by a special message from the Executive at your last session. An invitation has been received from the Government of Venezuela to send representatives in July, 1883, to Caracas, for participating in the centennial celebration of the birth of Bolivar, the founder of South American independence. In connection with this event, it is designed to commence the erection at Caracas of a statue of Washington, and to conduct an industrial exposition, which will be open to American products. I request that the United States be represented, and that suitable provision be made therefor.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The elevation of the grade of our mission in Central America to the Plenipotentiary rank, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, has been since effected.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR.

The war between Peru and Bolivia on the one side and Chili on the other, began more than three years ago, on the occupation by Chili, in 1879, of all the littoral territory of Bolivia. Negotiations for peace were conducted under the directions of the United States. The allies refused to concede any territory, but Chili has since become master of the whole coast of both countries and of the capital of Peru. A year since, as you have already been advised by correspondence transmitted to you in January last, this Government sent a special mission to the belligerent powers to express the hope that Chili would be disposed to accept a money indemnity for the expenses of the war and to relinquish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonist. This recommendation, which Chili declined to follow, this Government did not assume to enforce, nor can it be enforced without resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institutions. The power of Peru no longer extends over its whole territory, and in the event of our interference to dictate peace would need to be supplemented by the armies and navies of the United States. Such interference would almost inevitably lead to the establishment of a protectorate, a result utterly at odds with our past policy, injurious to our present interests, and full embarrassments for the future. For effecting the termination of hostilities upon terms at once just to the victorious nation, and generous to its adversaries, this Government has spared no efforts save such as might involve the complications which I have indicated.

It is greatly to be deplored that Chili seems resolved to exact such rigorous conditions of peace, and so indisposed to submit to arbitration the terms of an amicable settlement. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable and just to commend the approval of other nations.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

About a year since invitations were extended to the nations of the Continent to send representatives to a Peace Congress, to assemble at Washington in November, 1882. The time of meeting was fixed at a period then remote in the hope, as the invitation itself declared, that in the meantime, the disturbances between the South American Republics would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be realized, I decided in April last for an expression of opinion from the two Houses of Congress as to the advisability of holding the proposed Convention at the time appointed. This action was prompted in part by doubts, which mature reflection had suggested, whether the diplomatic usage and traditions of the Government did not make it fitting that the Executive should consult the representatives of the people before pursuing a line of policy somewhat novel in its character and far-reaching in its possible consequences. In view of the fact that no action was taken by Congress in the premises, and that no provision had been made for the necessary expenses, I subsequently decided to postpone the convocation, and so informed the several governments which had been invited to attend. I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measures that the wisdom of Congress may devise for the promotion of peace on this continent and throughout the world; and I trust that the time is nigh, when, with the universal assent of civilized peoples, all international differences shall be determined without resort to arms, but by the benignant processes of arbitration.

CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED

in the diplomatic representation of several foreign powers during the past year. New ministers from the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Japan, Moscow, the Netherlands and Russia, have presented their credentials. The missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital have been raised in grade. Switzerland has created a Plenipotentiary mission to this Government, and an Embassy from Madagascar, and a Minister from Siam will shortly arrive. Our diplomatic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the new Kingdom of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Greece. The Shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a Charge de Affaires will shortly be sent to that country, and the friendly feelings of our citizens have been hitherto courteously guarded by the representatives of Great Britain.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

I renew my recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers with respect to the International rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.

In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the Secretary of State to address foreign governments in respect to a proposed conference for considering the the subject of the universal adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will in due time be laid before you.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 between the principal powers for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective departments. The system which has been built up by the enterprise of the Smithsonian Institution affords a practical basis for our co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the Department of State. A reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law.

A clause in the act making appropriation for the diplomatic and consular service, contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis, leaving fees to inure to the benefit of the Treasury. I concur fully in favor such a project as likely to correct abuses in the present system. The Secretary of State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

is afforded by the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From customs | $220,410,730 26 |
| From internal revenue | 146,497,595 45 |
| From sales of public lands | 4,753,140 37 |
| From tax on circulation and deposits of National Banks | 8,957,794 45 |
| From repayments of interest by Pacific Railway Companies | 840,554 87 |
| From sinking fund for Pacific Railroad Companies | 796,271 42 |
| From customs, fees, fines, penalties, etc | 134,834,800 |
| From fees consular, letters patent and lands | 2,638,990 97 |
| From proceeds of sales of government property | 814,995 85 |
| From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays | 4,116,603 73 |
| From balances in hands of individuals for surveying public lands | 5,705,248 22 |
| From revenues of the District of Columbia | 2,052,350 26 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 1,715,176 41 |
| | 3,588,445 43 |
| Total ordinary receipts | $403,525,250 28 |

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For civil expenses | $18,042,886 42 |
| For foreign intercourse | 1,397,583 19 |
| For Indians | 1,736,747 40 |
| For pensions | 61,345,193 95 |
| For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenal | 43,570,494 19 |
| For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards | 15,032,046 26 |
| For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue | 34,339,237 50 |
| For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia | 9,330,543 87 |
| For interest on the public debt | 71,077,206 79 |
| Total ordinary expenditures | $257,981,439 57 |
| Leaving a surplus revenue of | 145,543,810 71 |
| Which, with the amount drawn from the cash balance in the Treasury of | 20,737,694 84 |
| Making | 166,281,505 55 |

was applied to the redemption of bonds; for the sinking fund, $60,079,150; of fractional currency for the sinking fund, $5,705,553; of the loan of July and August, 1861, $6,257,205,000; of the loan of March, 1863, $447,200,000; of the funded loan of 1881, $3,719,445,000; of the loan of 1858, $100,000; of the loan of February, 1861, $30,200,000; of the 5-20's of 1862, $210,000; of the 5-20's of 1864, $740,000; of 5-20's of 1865, $6,500; of 10-40's of 1864, $254,550; of consols of 1865, $86,450; of consols of 1867, $408,250; of consols of 1868, $141,400; of the Oregon war debt, $675,250; of old demand compound interest and other notes, $18,350; total, $166,281,505.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE

of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Export of merchandize | $750,742,272 00 |
| Specie | 49,417,464 00 |
| Total | $799,959,736 00 |
| Imports of merchandize | $724,639,574 00 |
| Specie | 42,472,390 00 |
| Total | $767,111,964 00 |

Excess of exports over imports of merchandize, $35,903,683.

This excess is less than it has been before any of the previous six years, as appears by the following table. For the year ended June 30, the excess of exports over imports of merchandize was:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1876 | $79,643,481 |
| 1877 | 151,152,094 |
| 1878 | 257,814,354 |
| 1879 | 264,091,696 |
| 1880 | 167,683,912 |
| 1881 | 259,712,818 |
| 1882 | 35,903,683 |

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year there have been organized 171 national banks, and of these institutions there are now in operation 2,269, a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in active circulation on July 1, 1882, was $324,656,458. I commend to your attention the Secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of a serious contraction of this circulation, and to the modes by which that result may, in his judgment, be averted.

SILVER DOLLARS.

In respect to the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of silver certificates, I have seen nothing to altar, but much to confirm the sentiments to which I gave expression last year. A comparison between the respective amounts of the silver dollar circulation on November 1, 1881, and November 1, 1882, shows a slight increase of $1,500,000, but during the interval there had been in the whole number coined an increase of $26,000,000. Of the $128,000,000 thus far minted, little more than $55,000,000 are in circulation. The mass of accumulated coin has grown so great that the vault room at present available for storage is scarcely sufficient to contain it. It is not apparent why it is desirable to continue this coinage, now so enormously in excess of public demand.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

As to the silver certificates, in addition to the grounds which last year seemed to justify their retirement, may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates for the issuance of which Congress recently made provision and which are now in active circulation.

REDUCING TAXATION.

You cannot fail to note with interest, the discussion by the Secretary, as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxation, I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the Government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session, the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation. It is one of the tritest maxims of political economy, that all taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues, and indeed, as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration. Of late, the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to $100,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last, the surplus was more than $145,000,000. The report of the Secretary shows what disposition has been made of these monies. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance applicable to other reductions of the public debt; but I renew the expression of my conviction, that such rapid extinguishment of the National indebtedness as is now taking place is by no means a cause for congratulation. It is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues, it must speedily be followed by one of the evil results so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary. Either the surplus must lie idle in the Treasury or the Government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not yet redeemable, and which, under such circumstances, cannot fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury.

It was made apparent in the course of animated discussions which this question aroused at the last session of Congress, that the policy of diminishing the revenue by reducing taxation commanded the general approval of the members of both Houses. I regret that because of conflicting views as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative, none of its benefits have as yet been reaped. In fulfillment of what I deem my constitutional duty, but with little hope that I can make valuable contribution to this vexed question, I shall proceed to intimate briefly my own views in relation to it.

Upon the showing of our financial condition at the close of the last fiscal year, I felt justified in recommending to Congress the abolition of internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine. I venture now to suggest that unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the Government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes save those which relate to distilled spirits can be prudently abrogated. Such a course, if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would then be easy of accomplishment, might reasonably be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least $2,500,000, and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been resorted to except for supplying deficiencies in the Treasury, when, by reason of special exigencies, the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the Government. The sentiment of the country, doubtless, commands that the present excise taxes shall be abolished as soon as such course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would for the present be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention:

First—It is by no means clear that, even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government. It is estimated that $100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify in my judgment, the extension for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue, which is the least objectionable to the people.

Second—A total abolition of excise taxes would almost, inevitably, prove a serious, if not an insurmountable obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

THE PRESENT TARIFF SYSTEM

is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating the Tariff Commission. The report of that Commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prospect of the various commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for satisfactory revision as will practically aid your action upon this important subject.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to $137,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached first, $186,000,000, then $198,000,000. Finally, as has been already been stated, $220,000,000. The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1883, will doubtless be considered in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this retion I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford

AID AND PROTECTION

to domestic labor; but the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry.

Without entering into minute details, which under present circumstances is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactories, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods.

If a general revision of the Tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous irregularities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary in view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The necessity of amending the law, by which the duties on standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars, is too obvious to require comment.

THE INDIANS.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the only outbreaks of Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the southwestern part of New Mexico. They were promptly quelled, and the quiet which has prevailed in all other parts of the country has permitted such an addition to be made to the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches that there is little reason to apprehend trouble in the future.

Those parts of the Secretary's report which relate to our seacoast defenses and their armament suggest the gravest reflections. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an armament suited to our present necessities has been the subject of consideration by a Board whose report was transmitted to Congress at the last session. Pending the consideration of that report the War Department have taken no steps for the manufacture or conversion of any heavy cannon, but the Secretary expresses the hope that authority and means to begin the important work will be soon provided.

THE MILITIA.

I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making more adequate provision for arming and equipping the militia, than is afforded by the act of 1808, which is still upon the statute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the Senate, and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws, is now upon its calendar.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War calls attention to the fact, that an embarrassment growing out of the recent act of Congress, making the retirement of officers of the Army compulsory at the age of 64, while the act of 1878 is still in force, which limits to 400 the number of those who can be retired for disability or upon their own application.

The two acts when construed together seem to forbid the relieving, even for absolute incapacity, of officers who do not fall within the purview of the latter statute, save at such times as there chance to be less than 400 names on the retired list. There are now 420. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I concur with the Secretary that the law ought to be amended.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session, prompt me to express a hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed, such a measure would now be open to a serious objection in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended. Of the new works which it authorized, no portion can be begun in current upon two only, for which the appropriation was $210,000. The present available balance is disclosed by the following tables:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Appropriation by act of August 2, 1882 | $18,738,875 |
| Amount of appropriation by act of June 19, 1882 | 10,000 |
| Amount of appropriation for payment to J. B. Eads | 304,000 |
| Unexpended balance of former appropriations | 4,738,863 |
| Total | $23,791,138 |
| Less amount due from Treasury between July 1, 1882, and November 30, 1882 | 6,055,194 |
| Total | $17,734,944 |

It is apparent by this exhibit that so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of August 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next Congress, to make additional provision for the Mississippi River improvements, might be attended with serious consequences. If such should appear to be the case, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. This leads me to offer a suggestion, which, I trust, will commend itself to the wisdom of Congress. Is it not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement should be made the subjects of separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will scarcely be gainsaid, even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the River and Harbor bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill of appropriations for a great diversity of objects widely separated, either in their nature or the locality with which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is much to be deprecated; unless it is irredeemable, it is inevitably a tending to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member would have an opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled so to do without being called upon to sanction others undeserving his approval. So, also, would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable without imperiling the success of others which recommended themselves to his judgment. It may be urged in opposition to the suggestions that the number of works of internal improvement which are justly entitled to governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or even for such comparatively limited numbers as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the adoption of the course I have recommended, may, perhaps, be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition.

It is provided by the constitutions of 14 of our States that the Executive may disapprove any item or items of a bill appropriating money, whereupon that part of the bill approved shall be law and the part disapproved shall fail to become law, unless repassed according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The States wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a part of the fundamental law are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether amendment of the Federal Constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment, both to members of Congress and to the Executive, and is sometimes a serious public mischief. The report of the

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

states the movements of the various squadrons during the year, in home and foreign waters, where our officers and seamen, with such ships as we possess, have continued to illustrate the high character and excellent discipline of the naval organization.

On the 21st of June last, information was received that the exploring steamer "Jeannette" had been crushed and abandoned in the Arctic Ocean. The officers and crew, after a journey over the ice, embarked in three boats for the coast of Siberia. One of the parties, under the command of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, reached the land, and sailing in with natives was saved. Another under Lieutenant Commander De Long landed in a barren region, near the mouth of the Lena River. After six weeks had elapsed all but two of the number had died from fatigue and starvation. No tidings have been received from the party in the third boat, under the command of Lieut. Chipp, but a long and fruitless investigation leaves little doubt that all its members perished at sea. As a slight tribute to their heroism, I give in this communication the names of the gallant men who sacrificed their lives on the expedition: Lieut. Com. George A. DeLong, Surgeon James M. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, Hans Haller Erickson, Heinrich H. Knacke, George A. Bryd, Walter Lee, Adolph Dressler, Carl A. Gortz, Nelse Sverson, the cook, Ah Sam, and the Indian Alexy. The officers and men in the missnig boat were Lieut. Charles W. Chipp commanding, William Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Walter Shartell, Albert C. Kuehne, Edwin Star, Henry D. Warren, and Peter E. Johnson. Lieut. Giles B. Harber and Master William H. Scheutzekisch are now bringing home the remains of Lieut. DeLong and his comrades. In pursuance of the directions of Congress, the "Rodgers," fitted out for the relief of the "Jeannette," sailed from San Francisco June 16, under the command of Lieut. Robert M. Berry. On November 30 she was accidentally destroyed by fire while in winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay, but the officers and crew succeded in escaping to the shore. Lieut. Berry and one of his officers, after making a search for the Jeannette along the coast of Siberia, fell in with Chief Engineer Melville's party and returned home by way of Europe. The other officers and the crew of the Rodgers were brought from St. Lawrence Bay by the whaling steamer North Star. Master Charles F. Putnam, who had been placed in charge of a depot of supplies at Cape Serdze, returning to his post from St. Lawrence Bay across the ice in a blinding snow storm, was carried out to sea and lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

It appears by the Secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of 37 cruisers, 14 single turreted monitors, built during the rebellion; a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrotte rifles and 87 rifled cannons. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron and steel ships; the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the armament by high power rifled guns. The reconstruction of our navy, which was recommended in my last message was begun by Congress authorizing in its recent act the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late Navy Advisory Board and subject to the final approval of a new Advisory Board to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary and the board, that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations be made for high power rifled cannon for the torpedo service and for other harbor defenses.

Pending the consideration by Congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy yards and their expensive establishments, the Secretary advocates the reduction of expenditures therefor to the lowest possible figure.

For the purpose of affording the officers and seamen of the Navy opportunities of exercise and discipline in their profession, under appropriate control and direction, the Secretary advices that the light house service and coast survey be transferred, as now organized, from the Treasury to the Navy Department and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels. The Secretary forcibly depicts the intimate connection and interdependence of the Navy and the commercial marine, and invites attention to the continued decadence of the latter, and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms.

This subject is one of the utmost importance to the National welfare. Methods of reviving American ship building and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean-carrying trade should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in sailing them, higher taxes and greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already monopolized by our formidable competitors. These obstacles should in some way be overcome, and for or rapid communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels, built in the yards of foreign countries and sailing under foreign flags, with no United States steamer on the principal ocean lines, or any foreign ports. Our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mail and passengers, obtain thereby conspicuous advantages and increasing their trade.

The report of the

POSTMASTER GENERAL

gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many, valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures, must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observations in relation to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances, of extending the money order system, of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment so as to bring under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the Government from its foundation to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage; it has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue.

As has been stated already, the report of the Postmaster General shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change be made in existing laws the profits of the postal service will in a very few years swell the revenue of the Government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist? A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last 30 years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unjustly upon that class, and that, more than any other, it is entitled to present relief. That such relief may be extended without detriment to other public interests will be discovered upon reviewing the result of other reductions. Immediately prior to the act of 1845 the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows: If conveyed 30 miles or less, 6 cents; between 30 and 80 miles, 10 cents; between 80 and 100 miles, 12½ cents; between 150 and 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 300 miles was fixed at 5 cents, and for any greater distance at 10 cents.

By the act of 1851, it was provided that a single letter, if prepaid, should be carried any distance not exceeding 300 miles for three cents, and any greater distance for six cents. It will be noticed that both of these reductions were of a radical character and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In each case there ensued a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large increase of business which substantially repaired the loss. Within three years, unless the experience of past legislation in this country and elsewhere goes for naught, it may be safely predicted that the stimulus of 50 per cent. reduction in the tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mails. The advantages of secrecy would lead to a very general substitution of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in diverse other ways the volume of first-class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted in England in the first year after the adoption of penny postage to more than 125 per cent. As a result of careful estimates, the details of which cannot be here set out, I have become convinced that the deficiency for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed 7 per cent. of the expenditures, or $3,000,000, while the deficiency, after the reduction of 1845 was more than 14 per cent., and after that of 1851 was 27 per cent. Another interesting comparison is afforded by statistics furnished me by the Postoffice Department. The act of 1845 was passed in the face of the fact that there existed a deficiency of more than $30,000; that of 1851 was encouraged by the slight surplus of $152,000. The excess of revenue in the next fiscal year is likely to be $8,500,000.

If Congress should approve these suggestions, it may be deemed desirable to supply, to some extent, the deficiency which must for a time result, by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise, which is now only 16 cents per pound; but even without such an increase, I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapse of three or four years.

The report of the

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of Federal jurisprudence, so as to effectually answer the requirements of the ever increasing litigation, with which it is called upon to deal.

The Attorney-General renews the suggestions of his predecessor that in the interest of justice better provisions than the existing laws afford should be made in certain Judicial Districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors.

In my message of December last, I referred to pending criminal proceeding growing out of alleged frauds, what is known as the

STAR ROUTE SERVICE

of the Postoffice Department, and advised you I had enjoined upon the Attorney-General and associate counsel, to whom the interests of the Government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found Chargable with those offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this District, and was conducted with great zeal and ability, which resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the case has been again placed upon the calendar and will shortly be retried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for these offenses it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive, to afford the commercial community the benefits of a National Bankrupt law.

THE REPORT GF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operations of that Department.

In respect to Indian affairs nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to Congress. I renew the recommendations therein contained as to extending to the Indian the protection of law; alloting land in severalty to such as desire it; and making suitable provision for the education of the youth. Such provisions as the Secretary forcibly maintains, will prove unavailing unless it is broad enough to include all those who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual training, but also to instruction in such manual labor and simple industrial arts, as can be made practicabley available. Among other important subjects, which are included within the Secretary's report, and which will doubtless furnish occasion for Congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies, to which large grants of land were made by the acts of 1862 and 1864, to take titles thereto, and their consequent inequitable, exception from local taxations. No survey of our material condition can fail to suggest inquiries as to the

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS

of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, where the provision for schools is grossly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of Congress whether immediate substantial aid should be extended by the General Government for supplementing the efforts of private learning and of State and Territorial legislation in behalf of education.

The regulation of inter-State commerce has already been the subject of your deliberations. One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the railway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition, and make hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freightage. These inequalities have been corrected in several of the States by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is necessarily restricted to the limits of their own territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the States

# The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

## HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

III.

THE FIRST STEP.

A mouth and teeth are universal gifts, sometimes things of beauty, and, therefore, joys forever, or, until the stomach becomes disordered and the teeth begin to decay—but always regarded as necessities. The mouth, besides its part in making the human face divine or the opposite, by its shape and expression, is the portal or gateway through which everything that is to nourish the body, to give it beauty and vigor, must pass on its way to perform its mission. Who is it that says whatever else may be forgotten in this life, the way to the mouth, after it is once learned, never passes from the memory. And it is not strange that it is so, since there is so much of pleasure connected with that knowledge while upon it life itself is absolutely dependent. Generally, however, it is not thought of so much in connection with the food which we eat, but regarded simply as a feature of the face and as the home of that little unruly member which plays so large a part in making or marring happiness in this world. Yet this same unruly member has very much to do with our welfare in every day life, for in it resides the sense of taste which tells what is fit or unfit to enter into the stomach. The same sense of taste may be injured by abuse just as any other sense is. We know it is blunted by hot spices, tobacco and strong drink, but treated as Nature intended it should be, it takes the first step in nourishing the body, for it tells by the pleasurable or disagreeable sensation produced what will most readily arouse the mucous membrane to action.

The other occupants of the mouth, which take a most important part in the process of digestion, are the teeth. Were we made upon the same plan as the vegetables to absorb all of our food in a form ready to do its work without further modification, we should not need teeth except for beauty, and the majority of people when wrestling with toothache pangs, which turns the earth into a howl-ing wilderness would, I suspect, be willing to have been created without them. Food that is taken by human beings has much higher purposes to serve than that absorbed by vegetables, as much higher as an intelligent man or woman is than a beet or a carrot. It is imbibed in a solid and a fluid form, each containing certain of the elements which the body wants; it is animal and vegetable, and these must undergo a change before they can be absorbed. The first agent in effecting this change is the teeth.

In a general way everybody understands what these little instruments are for, that is, to chew their food, tear it in pieces and get it ready to send down into the stomach. They may or may not know that they have 32 of them, when the list is complete, and that all have some definite office, except, perhaps, the wisdom teeth which I must confess I could never see the use of unless to torture poor humanity which believes that it has endured all the pain necessary from tooth-cutting in its childhood. The others, however, are cutters an l tearers and grinders. This may not be an exactly scientific way of naming them but it expresses exactly their office.

First comes the four flat front teeth in each jaw, which have a sharp, knife-like edge, exactly fitted for cutting up into fine bits things suitable for disposal in that way. They are called incisors, from a Latin word *incidere*, meaning to cut. Then come the sharp-pointed canine teeth, one on each side of the incisors, in the upper and lower jaw. These are the tearers, and are what all flesh-eating animals make great use of in tearing their food. The name comes from *canis*, a dog, though it is really difficult to see why they should be thus called, as other creatures make them quite as useful as our canine friends. Lastly are the molars, so styled from *molo*, a millstone, and these grind the food after it has been cut or torn. They are much larger an l broader than the incisors, and they have indented edges, with sharp points arranged parallel to the jaw. These teeth are very strong, Nature seeming to have designed them to do more work than the others. The best description I have ever seen given of their method of accomplishing their duty is to imagine the jaws two pairs of scissors set points to points, the incisors being the points, which travel farther in working and therefore accomplish less, while the molars are the hinges that move slowly but are, as a colored brother remarked of his lazy wife, wonderful powerful when they get down to work. It is really the principle of the lever. By the motion of the lower jaw from right to left this grinding process is carried on, and it is a very important one in thoro mastication. The molars are more firmly fixed in their places than any of the other teeth, because there is more strain upon them. These three kinds of teeth are found in all carnivorous animals, as well as in man, but in the creatures whose food is chiefly grass and herbs, incisors are placed only in the lower jaw, and just enough of them to cut off their food; there are no canines to speak of and the reduction of the food to a proper state before it is swallowed is done by the molars. And it is done thoroly too, for there is no living thing besides man that so disregards the plainest orders which Nature gives.

The least thoughtful cannot but see that these variously constructed teeth were made for a purpose, and that purpose is not merely to add to the beauty of the mouth. Their very creation in these peculiar ways shows that they have the first work to do in getting the food ready for its office, that of nourishing the body. If it had been intended that it should be bolted into the stomach without the cutting, tearing, grinding process, the teeth would not have been made at all, for Nature never does an idle or useless thing. She is a most economizing worker. When, therefore, you do not masticate your food thoroly, the first step has been taken towards a disordered stomach and that multiplicity of evils combined in the one meaning word "indigestion." You have sent a guest before he was wanted, and the host rebels at your rudeness. He does not always turn him out, but he grumbles at the compulsion used, and will at last pay you back with interest.

The constant hurry-skurry with which Americans do everything is one cause of this hasty eating. People rush to their meals and away again as if a whole life time was to be compressed into the hours before one day passes into another. They eat because they are hungry and food is agreeable, but to eat with the care which would be given to their general work or business, is entirely without their province. Everything that is a success in this life depends upon a good beginning, and thoro mastication which can only be accomplished by eating slowly, is a necessity for perfect digestion. The reason why I will tell you.

**Fancy Work and Home Decoration.**

*A Table Scarf.*—Some of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD will remember a description given some time ago of a rug knit out of strips of silk of all colors. The same idea can be utilized in a table scarf. Take all of the odd bits of silk that can be found, and clean the soiled pieces nicely. We speak of these because for this purpose can be used pieces of old dresses, trimmings or ribbons that have been used upon hats and bonnets. Cut them up into strips not more than a quarter of an inch wide, and sew them toge her as you would carpet rags. Get rubber needles and set up the scarf, the number of stitches depending upon the width desired. One hundred stitches knit rather loosely will make a scarf 27 inches wide. The center can be knit of some dark, solid colors, with the brighter colors striped across the ends. Of course the arrangement must be made in the beginning, so as to have the ends somewhere near alike. Finish them with heavy silk fringe.

*Bedspread.—Harper's Bazar* gives the following description of one of these articles. Cut from cheese-cloth, cotton crepe cloth, which is a new material, or bunting, enough pieces, four inches square, to nearly cover the top of the bed. Line each one with muslin of any shade desired, and turning in both outside and lining, run together with large stitches. Embroider in outline work a small design on each, using colored silk or crewels. The pattern may be a very simple one, and the work of one color, if preferred. Cut as many pieces of effective but inexpensive lace insertion, two inches wide, as you have squares of material, each piece of insertion being a trifle longer than the squares. Turn in and run down the raw edges of each end, until both squares and lace are the same length; overseam them together, having a piece of insertion between each two pieces of material, until there is a strip the length desired for the spread. Unite these to equally long ones of insertion. If an extra finish is desired, edge the whole affair with lace; but it will do very nicely without, and can be merely tacked in.

*Ribbon Work.*—Long ago, in the time of Louis XVI., a great deal of what is called ribbon work was done, and lately it has been renewed at Kensington. The ribbons used are narrow, not more than a half inch wide. As done here, only flowers are made of the ribbon, the foliage and stems being worked in Kensington stitch with arrasene or in crewels. The ribbon, cut in pieces, is folded and twisted so as to look like petals, and the edges are caught down with silk. Everything in this depends upon the taste with which the ribbons are shaded and the twist which is made to shape them properly. Of course the work, like every other worth doing, needs practice, but it is very beautiful when done. The old way was to have the ribbons so narrow as to draw readily through a hole in the satin made by a large embroidery needle.—ED.

*Feather Edge and Rick Rack Trimming.*—So many people are asking for rick rack and feather edge trimming, and as "Beatrice" seems deaf to entreaties, I will try and tell my ways.

*Feather Edge.*—Take up a loop of the braid six loops from the end on the crochet needle and draw your thread through, and continue the same with every alternate loop, leaving them all on the needle until you have seven loops, then put thread over the needle and draw it through all the loops, thus drawing the braid up together. Knit two stitches, then fold the braid together and fasten it, leaving two loops on each piece between the drawn-up loops and the place of fastening. Knit two stitches across, directly over to the opposite side of the braid, and take up the seven loops before mentioned and continue knitting two stitches fastening together, then knitting two more, and crossing over to the opposite side of the braid. Continue taking up loops until you have seven on the needle the same as for feather edge, drawing together the same. Knit three stitches, fasten together the first two loops, not omitting any as in the other. Knit three more, fasten the next two together. Knit five and cross down to the loop below the one opposite the first fastening. Next take up seven loops and proceed as before. I am almost afraid I haven't made these plain, but I have tried very hard. Any one having trouble may feel at liberty to ask questions and I will endeavor to make all plain. I make a pretty collar of feather braid which I will describe should any one desire. One mistake I made, in taking up loops in rick rack to make the seven do not take them alternately, but each one in turn.—MINNETTA A. WHITNEY, Mapleton, Minn.

*Mottos in Spatterwork.*—For the mottos, select whatever one you wish, "Dare to do right," "Fear to do wrong," "Onward and upward," "Success to school," etc., and from some advertisement, auction bill or any other paper with large letters, saw from one to two inches high, cut the letters spelling the desired motto. Then take a piece of cloth (I think cloth preferable to paper as it is not as easily torn,) of suitable size, lay it out smooth on the table and place your letters on it, then arrange some pretty shaped leaves, maple or whatever kind you have, and ferns on, above and below the letters. A pretty design is to have a large fern in two of the corners, a cluster of leaves in another, and some small ferns in the fourth corner. When it is arranged to suit, fasten them down by sticking the point of a needle through the fern into the table, and laying little weights, nails, etc., on other places where it does not lay down flat, then pour some black ink into a dish, and holding a comb in one hand over the work, dip a tooth brush lightly in the ink and draw it over the comb, a fine spray will fall on the work. Continue this spattering until dark enough to suit, then wait a minute for it to dry and remove the leaves, letters, etc., and you will have a handsome motto. If any one does not understand these directions or has trouble in making, I will gladly assist them.—MINNIE S. TINKLEPAUGH, Sodus, N. Y.

*Knitted Bedspread.*—Somebody wants to know how to knit one like mine. I will try to tell you. I use No. 10 cotton, and one needle broken in two, about twice as large as the cotton. Cast on one stitch. I will say here, to save trouble, that from here till the first pattern is completed, at the beginning of every row bring the cotton in front of the needles, that makes an open stitch, as you will soon see. Thus, cotton in front, knit 1. 2d row, k 2, 4th row, k 3. Now you have 4 stitches on the needle. 5th row, k 1, k 1, m 1, k 2. 6th row, k 2, purl 3, k 2. 7th row, k 2, m 1, k 3, m 1, k 3. 8th row, k 3, p 5, k 3. 9th row, k 3, m 1, k 5, m 1, k 4. 10th row, k 4, p 7, k 4. 11th row, k 4, m 1, k 7, m 1, k 5. 12th row, k 5, p 9, k 5. 13th row, knit plain through. 14th row, k 6, p 9, k 6. 15th row, plain, now proceed so, purling always the same 9 till you have 32 stitches on the needle you have purled on. Now k 11, bind of 1, k 5, k 2 together, k 7. Next row, k 12, knot 7 instead of 9, k 12. Next row, k 12, bind off 1, k 3, k 2 together, k 13. Next row, k 13, p 5, k 13. Next row, k 13, bind off 1, k 1, k 2 together, k 14. Next row, plain through. Now you have again 32 stitches on your needle. This completes the first pattern. Now knit the next row plain, then 1 purled through, then 2 rows plain. At the commencement of every row take 2 stitches together. Proceed thus for 2 plain rows and 1 purled till you come to the last two stitches. Cast off, when you have 4 of these bitts, sew them together by the open stitches. When you have 16, sew together, you have the pattern for the border. Cast on 50 stitches and knit 2 plain rows, and 1 purle, till you have enough. When washed put a very little starch in the last water, dry it on the grass, spread squarely, and you will have no trouble. I hope you will have no trouble with the pattern.—F. H. P., Eskridge, Kansas.

**Correspondence.**

NATURALLY MORE DECEITFUL.—Most worthy HOUSEHOLD: Hat in hand, I make my best bow, and humbly, earnestly plead for admittance. Will no one bid me welcome? Let me confess. I am in disgrace. My "sisters, cousins and aunts" and the other fellows' sisters, cousins and aunts like wise, all eye me with suspicion, and shun me as a pestilence. Wherefore? Because at a late unfortunate social I innocently remarked that "women were naturally and artificially unspeakably more deceitful than men," (modestly intending a compliment at the same time); and now I appeal to you, fair ladies, for a corroboration of the statement. Whom do we most admire, she who plainly and bluntly gives us her exact opinions and views of matters and things in general and ourselves in particular, or she who passes in silence or with a mild expostulation whatever does not exactly coincide with her ideas. If a man is not pleased with a caller he has not the tact and deceit necessary to hide the fact, and gains an enemy where a lady would win a friend by a false show of interest. A gift that doesn't happen to strike a man's fancy he will most likely make light of, and wound the donor's feelings where a lady would accept the same with so much grace that one would feel satisfied it was the very thing she most desires. Is the case clear? Please fly to the rescue. —B. L. JEBBUB.

PRETTIER IN CALICO.—There is a matter which I want to call the girls' attention to, and it is this: Nine-tenths of them run to their rooms to dress whenever company comes, (I mean young men, of course,) and no doubt they think that after they have "fixed up" a little, they will appear much more captivating, and that the verdant young men will believe that they look just that lovely and sweet all the time. But girls you don't fool anybody, for most of us have sisters and cousins, and know that young ladies' toilets are not always *comme il faut*. But perhaps I can best explain what I am driving at by an example. I know a young lady, who is by no means destitute of natural charms, but whenever I call (and I must confess that is quite often.) She runs to her room and gets on "a powerful dike," as we boys say. Well, I surprised her one day by going in unannounced, and saw her, for the first time in my life, with a calico dress on; and I declare, upon my honor as a gentleman, that she looked prettier than she ever did when rigged out in silk and velvet. When I came into the room she "absquatulated," and presently came back into the parlor with a fine dress and banged hair, etc., etc., but, well—she didn't look half so sweet as she did before she "dressed."

Another thing is that visitors are kept so long waiting for the young lady or ladies to appear. Some time ago I called on a lady friend, thinking that I could spend half an hour in conversation before the train on which I would leave started, but before she had "beautified" herself and come down it was train time; so I left my card and said I would call again—in the sweet bye and bye, when she got "fixed," you know.

Now, I would not for a moment have any one think that I like to see an untidy or badly dressed lady, for I do not, and besides I think it is every woman's duty to always look as lovely as possible. But what I do mean is that a great many young ladies wear out the patience of their callers, and often cause them to lose valuable time and use unnecessary profanity, by taking so everlastingly long to arrange their toilets after their visitors are announced. There is a mean between the two extremes, and I leave the whole matter to the girls themselves, with this advice. When a gentleman calls who is not a total stranger even if you have on a calico, provided it isn't soiled, don't run and change it for something finer but "stand your hand," and my word for it he will enjoy his visit a great deal more than he would if you keep him waiting an hour or more before you make your appearance.

I forgot to state that there is one reason why girls ought not to keep boys waiting, but which sometimes affords a lot of amusement and sometimes astonishment to the visitors, and that is the inevitable small boy always gets into the room and tells all he knows—and he sometimes knows "lots." —WILLIAM.

SOME GOOD WORDS.—If airing the pillows does not remove the unpleasant smell, open the ticks and put the feathers in cotton bags, wash and scald them—this will not be hard for they don't need much rubbing—and shake frequently when drying. Hen feathers saved and washed the same way make very nice mattresses. If corrosive sublimate be dissolved in alcohol instead of turpentine, the result, so far as bugs are concerned, will be as effective and noses will suffer less. Apply with a brush or a feather. The latter will go in such tiny crevices that no bug is secure.

Being very fond of pies, I made the crust, put in the sugar, flour, etc., but then failed to find any green grapes on the vines. Query. What shall I put in the crust?

A man who makes his family affairs the subject of talk with strangers is deserving of no sympathy, and if he cannot, with the assistance of his sweetheart, decide on his mode of action—whether to kiss or not to kiss—nobody can furnish him with the necessary sense and tact.

Do not marry a man who drinks. He may reform; then again, he may not. Children are possible, and though willing to endure sorrow yourself, you have no right to inflict the misery of a drunken father, with inherited appetite for drink on helpless children.

Stepmothers are merely human beings, and not fiends. A woman who ill uses her mother's children is not likely to treat her own with more judgment. So far as I have seen, stepmothers have been better than the woman whose place they supplied; not that I'd care to have one.

Can anyone give the whole of the poem commencing:

"Hull, you know, his troops surrendered,
And defenseless left the west."

Don't offer prizes in school. It unfits the pupil for real life. Study should be done for the sake of knowledge gained, and not for any other object. Besides, teachers are seldom so well paid as to be able to offer a prize worth striving for, and a cheap one would merely excite ridicule.

There is much sentimental talk about gaining the love of children, but I say unto you, gain their respect and love will follow, and respect does not always follow love. Listen to the little ones' talk, and you will find those in a district blessed with a strict teacher hold themselves rather above the others. Remember, a strict teacher does not necessarily punish. I always thought loss of control followed the first punishment. The school is for the sake of educating the child, not for the purpose of pounding his body, or lacerating his feelings with caustic remarks. There will be very little trouble if you conduct yourself in a lady-like manner. I say lady-like, for a man who teaches an ordinary District School is akin to a woman who wishes to vote—each out of place.

Frequent reviews, slight daily and thoro weekly ones, will cause the pupils to remember their lessons. Have them write the lessons either at their seats or from dictation, on the board; have occasional written reviews. This may seem a very slow way of teaching, as the beneficial results are not immediately visible. But when the habit of remembering is once formed, progress is not only substantial but rapid.—MARY DURANT.

PURE LOVE.—There is none possible based upon sexual relations, all sentimental effusions to the contrary. All such affections are carnal, and subject to decay, jealousy and envy. What is pure thereof is possible also between man and man, female and female. Such is simply true friendship. No man ever loved a woman for being a woman, but if honest to himself must confess that her personal womanly attractions was the life of his attachment, and that possession of her by another man did not contribute to his happiness.

It is possible, however, that the most passionate love for a woman really contains elements of the only "love" deserving this name. Base natures are incapable of that. It positively requires Divine seed, and fruitage of divine love to develop an affection clear of all selfish and carnal desire. This is a normal inheritance of the Christian faith. We never find it among Hindoos, Mahometans and other unchristians of the earth. To this principle also thanks woman for her elevation and respect among Christian nations. The Eastern sister knows naught of a love which sanctifies and blesses and survives all possible trials and purgings. This love has absolutely nothing of the sexual or carnal for its conception, birth and maturity. It differs from all earthly friendships in being entirely independent of relations indispensible to vitality and the continuance of such. It can love while being despised and hated, scorned and betrayed. No other love under the sun will long survive castigations and tribulations of this nature.

Thus, in the resurrection it is by no means needful that we "should be given in marriage" to insure us the purest and divinest form of bliss. Flesh and blood cannot enter the kingdom of God. Angelic state cannot partake of or enjoy baser affections without falling. Those we love in the true spirit of Christ never die to us. This love smiles at death and corruption. It knows neither death nor grave. It alone is blest in blessing its objects, asking no return. It is that which assures the believing heart of meeting its absent in heaven, and which alone is clothed in immortality. And, let us add, it is what wooden-headed materialists and infidels scoff at and defame; for it is the spirit of the living God.—JOHN C. KASTNER.

HER ANSWER.—It has been a long time since I made a call, but here I am again, in answer to "M. M. M.'s" call for my opinion on Temperance. It will take but a few words to give my mind on that subject. It is, "Touch not, taste not, handle not" the vile stuff. Oh! that there could never, never be another drop sold, is my sincere wish. But hark! I hear one say, "What shall we do in case of sickness, when nothing else will help." My answer is, "If liquor does save life (and they say it has saved mine,) better that I and the other few it helps should die for its want, than that the thousands and tens of thousands that die from it, letting alone the poverty, distress and crime that is caused by the use of intoxicating beverages. "Laura," for your own sake, do not take the advice of "Three Score." His signature should signify better advice than he gives you. Take the advice of "Leila," "Good Templar," "Bella," "Paula" and "Dreadful," for theirs is such as I should give a dear and loved sister.

As I find another "Rosebud" asking advice, I will (as I now live in Kansas) sign myself—KANSAS ROSEBUD.

A BUSINESS GIRL.—"Gypsy," I have just read your letter in the HOUSEHOLD and I want to correspond with you. You express my sentiments to a "T." I hope that young lady of Council Bluffs will write soon and tell us all about her City, or better still, I would like a personal letter from her. I think "Bessie" is right but guess she is trying to tease "John." However, I think we ought to sympathize with him.

Can any one tell us why some girls think it such a dreadful fate to be an "old maid?" I am glad that marriage is not the hight of my ambition.

"Practical," I hope you will obtain a situation such as you desire. I have been in business six years and am only 21 years old now. I think it makes one feel so independent to know that they do their work as well as any gentleman could. I have a good position but desire a better one. I want to advance. How I wish that I lived in some City where I could occasionally attend a theatre or an opera. "Better days are coming." An revoir.—MISS INDEPENDENCE.

A FEW MORE WORDS.—Some time ago "Alex. McDonald" undertook to answer an article which I wrote to the HOUSEHOLD in which I made objections to his ideas concerning God's sanctioning of polygamy. I think I have since written to the BLADE, but I forgot to tell that worthy gentlemen that undoubtedly that was the very sin for which God was angry at Solomon. (Solomon's sensuality.) To be sure God was angry with him because his heart was turned away, but what possible thing could turn a man's heart away from God more than having 700 wives and 304 concubines. Think you a man could care for anything else under those circumstances? I will tell "Mr. Mc." that I think the 37th and 39th verses of the 22d chapter of Mathew are enough to convince one of the sin of polygamy. First if you love God with all your heart, soul and mind you will have no unholy lusts or desires. God will keep you pure.

Second, if you love your neighbor as yourself, you will not harm them. No man can have more than one wife and not do them great harm. I will say no more upon this threadbare subject only this, if we read God's word with the desire to learn his will, we will try and follow him and not be hunting up all manner of things and misconstruing them to justify ourselves in unholy practices.—MINNETTA A. WHITNEY.

THE following piece of poetry was sent for insertion in the HOUSEHOLD, and we re publish it because it bears so strongly upon one of the subjects under discussion.—ED.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

BY E. M. P.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
A woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing,
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out,
Man-like you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
As pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts;
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm, called home,
A man that the maker, God,
Shall look upon, as he looked on the first,
And say it is very good.

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft, young cheek, one day;
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the blooming May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep,
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a laundress and cook
You can hire with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

**Inquiries.**

In giving directions for knitting in the BLADE the word "purl" frequently occurs. Please give an explanation as to how it is done.—A. E. HARDING.

As we understand it, it means to seam the stitch. If there is any other explanation will some one give it?—ED.

"Fanny," of Massachusetts, would be glad to get a moss-agate. Has any person one to dispose of?

Would anyone like to crochet a rag-bag easily and cheaply?—F. C. M.

If "J. H. D.," Gloversville, N. Y., will send address with stamp he will receive printed copy of "Brakeman at Church." Address—MRS. F. C. MIXTER, Worcester, Mass.

Will "Dreadful," Cottage Grove, Oregon, please send his or her address to Sophia Krehel, E. Fallon, St. Charles Co., Mo.

To the HOUSEHOLD Department. Has any of the members of the HOUSEHOLD either of the following old school books, that they would part with? Easy Reader, Easy Lessons, National Preceptor, Introduction to National Reader. These were my reading books when a child, and I would like to get either or all of them, and would pay liberally for them.—G. N. JENNINGS, Source, Ill.

I saw in the Oct. 18th number, where a school teacher had told the girls when they had nothing to do and were lonesome, just to write a letter to the HOUSEHOLD, giving age, name and address, and they would have nothing to do the next month but read letters. So I am lonesome and will try, as I love to get letters and to write, also. My age 17.—MAY ROBINSON, Star City, Pulaski Co., Indiana.

Will some of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD please tell me what will prevent the hair from falling out? My hair gets real thick in Summer, and then nearly all comes out in the Fall and Winter. If some one will tell me a preventive I will be very thankful.

Has any of the musical readers, (that play music I mean) got a piece of sheet-music named "Pass Under the Rod?"—F. K.

"Necessity," a woman 39 years old, who has supported herself since she was 16, writes a long letter to the BLADE, and a sad one, which seems full of sincerity. She is anxious to secure employment as housekeeper or help in some place where she can keep her children in a little house near by, and thus look after them. The letter is too long for insertion, but if any one can suggest anything for the benefit of "Necessity," they can send letters to her enclosed in stamped envelopes to THE HOUSEHOLD and we will forward them. This seems to be an extreme case or we should not like to take such a burden upon ourself as in the case of "Homeless."—ED.

Some time ago there was a recipe published for painting stoves. Will some one send it to the HOUSEHOLD for republishing? Mine became destroyed.—MRS. H. E. S.

Will "Puss," "Southern Girl," "Bridal Rose," and every other member of the HOUSEHOLD write me a letter? My address is JEAN, Warrensburg, Jackson County, Missouri.

Will some of the ladies of the HOUSEHOLD please tell some nice way to piece a quilt?—KATIE.

Will some one please give me the name and address of some little boy or girl, between 10 and 15 years of age, living on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico?

Will some of the sisters please tell me how to make a standing "What-not?"—BESSIE.

Will some one give the meaning of the terms used in the knitting patterns?—PURE.

**Answers to Inquiries.**

Dear brothers and sisters of the HOUSEHOLD, I have received 16 letters and four postals up to November 15—30 offers within six days. Please do not make any more applications. They still continue to come at the rate of from six to eight a day. Those who do not hear from me through the mails please accept this notice as an answer to your letters. Thanking you sincerely I remain affectionately yours.—H. A. RYAN, Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.

If "Corn Husker" will make a strong tea of white oak bark and bathe the hands in it as hot as he can bear it, at night, I think he will find that it will toughen them. Bathe or soak from 15 minutes to half hour.—J. C. S.

Please tell the readers of the HOUSEHOLD, ladies and gentlemen, one and all, not to send any more requests for an asthma remedy, as my stock of patience and stationary are exhausted.—MRS. R. D. SMITH.

I would say to "Mrs. J." that to bathe the eye-lids with milk and water, afterward putting cosmoline on them, is very beneficial.—BLUE VIOLET.

Will some one tell me how to clean hair brushes thoroly when they get dirty?—MRS. C.

"Old Dr. Carlin" says, and having tried it we know that he is right, that the best way is to put a few drops of ammonia in a quart of water. Shake the brushes well in it, rinse them in clean water and stand them on end to dry. He also says that a little borax in water will clean them nicely.—ED.

Letters are here awaiting the address of "Dreadful," "Ciel," "Bridal Rose," "Maria" and "Little Widow." Our friends will please remember that to put a stamp on the outside and then write upon the envelope the *nom de plume* of the person, with "Care of Household" upon it, renders the stamp useless. Be more careful if you want letters forwarded.—ED.

**Recipes.**

*Cheap Cookies.*—One cupful brown sugar, 1 egg, 1 cupful buttermilk, ½ teaspoonful soda; flavor with a little nutmeg. This is the best recipe I ever tried, and I have tried a good many.—EDA.

*Roll Jelly Cake.*—For "White Pansy." One cupful of sugar, three eggs, tablespoonful of melted butter; beat all together, then add two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, 1 of soda, 1 cupful of flour; bake in a quick oven and roll while warm.

*Marble Cake:*—White part—One cupful of white sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of sweet milk, whites of three eggs, 1½ teaspoonful of baking powder and two cupsful of flour. Dark part—One cupful of brown sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of sweet milk, 1 nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of cloves, yolks of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder and 1½ cupsful of flour.

*Watermelon Cake.*—White part—Two cups of white sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder, three cups of flour. Red part—One-half cup of red sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, one-fourth cup of sweet milk, whites of two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one cup of flour, one-fourth pound of raisins. Put some of the white in bottom of the pan, then red in the center or close around the spout, then put in the balance of the white. Try this and report success.—ROSY.

*Graham Pudding.*—Mix well together one-half a coffee cup of molasses, one-quarter of a cup of butter, one egg, one-half a cup of milk, one-half a teaspoonful of pure soda, one and one-half cups of good graham flour, one small teacup of raisins, spices to taste. Steam four hours and serve with brandy or wine sauce, or any sauce that may be preferred. This makes a showy as well as a light and wholesome dessert, and has the merit of simplicity and cheapness. —JULIA.

*Artificial Cream.*—Put a pint of new milk into a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of sugar, set it on a very slow fire, break into it the yolks of two eggs and stir until it becomes as thick as ordinary cream. Do not let it boil. This is nice to eat with tarts or stewed fruit.—KATIE.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

Meteorological: It ought to be a cold day when Summer gets left.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Fritz's erratic dog: Fritz has named his dog Non Sequitur, because it does not follow.—*Anon.*

Gen. Irvin McDowell, just retired from the United States Army, will make his home in San Francisco.

At a recent Vermont squirrel hunt by two teams of 18 men each the winners counted 13,090 to the losers' 5,010.

A *Lancet* correspondent states that when he wants to sneeze and cannot do so he goes into the sunlight and finds its effect equal to that of snuff.

A Kentucky incident: The mob to the militiamen: "You will oblige me by remaining perfectly quiet while I shoot."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Chicago barber wonders why it is that so large a percentage of the barbers in this country are Germans when, he says, one cannot usually be well shaved in Germany.

A man at Omaha found $3 on the street, and he advertised the find to the extent of $7 and made the loser foot the bill. It is sometimes disagreeable to meet with an honest man.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Revenge is sweet: "Yes sir," said the tired man, "I got even with that clergymen. I settled him. Why, I hired 100 people to attend his church and go to sleep before he had preached five minutes."—*Boston Post.*

The Boston *Star* thinks Rufus Hatch with his keen wit, habits of conversation and command of language should have been a journalist; but when Rufus sits down to his champagne supper he is probably glad that he is not.

Rallying: Doctor (sotto voce to his colleague)—"We must reduce the fever and abate the thirst." Patient (who had overheard)—"If you'll reduce the fever, gen'lemen, I'll und'take to abate the thirst myself."—*London Punch.*

It is alleged that Matthew Arnold hesitates to come to this country on a lecturing tour through fear that he may not have enough to say to interest an American audience. What the world wants is more men like Matthew Arnold.—*Boston Post.*

One-sided knowledge: One of the boys, acquainted with Fogg's frequent changes of abode, asked him which he thought was the cheaper, to move or pay rent. "I can't tell you, my dear boy," replied Fogg; "I have always moved."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Funny verdict: The verdict of the coroner's jury at Tunbridge Wells on the death of a child was: "The child was suffocated, but there is no evidence to show that the suffocation was before or after death."—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Mistaken as to the animal: A woman lately looked at a printing press at work, turned to her companion, and in a most earnest manner inquired: "Well, Charley, an' them's the things that writes the papers. Be's them what they ca'l editors?"—*Anon.*

Practical benevolence: An old story is being revived of a prayer-meeting held for a poor fellow's relief who had broken his leg. While Deacon Brown was praying a tall fellow with an ox-goad knocked at the door, saying, "Father could not come, but sent his prayers in the cart." They were potatos, beef, pork and corn.—*Cambridge Tribune.*

A Kentucky man taking a drink of cider the other day, swallowed a live yellow-jacket which stung him several times in its passage down his throat. He immediately bought a barrel of cider, saying that it had as much "snap" in it and was just as warming as 50-cent whisky, and was 20 per cent. cheaper.—*New Herald.*

Advantage of freezing to death: "Ugh!" exclaimed brown, "I believe I shall freeze to death; but I've got to die some time," he added, "and I might as well die that way as any other." "Much better," replied Fogg, consolingly; "you'll have such an excellent chance to thaw out on the other side, you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

Incongruity: One of our citizens went into a photograph gallery last week to have a picture taken. This is the way the photographer managed to get a pleasing likeness. Photographer: "Look a little pleasanter, Mr. D. Your face in repose is naturally sad. Assume a cheerful look. There—that is better. By the way, the death of your friend, Mr. L., is very sad!"—*Utica Observer.*

As they looked seaward: They had met "by chance" on a railroad train. "Oh, how I wish I knew you in the Summer, when I had my yacht," he murmured, looking seaward. And the fair being at his side really felt quite drawn toward him, little knowing that he worked in a Lynn drug store for $8 per week, and that he still owed a quarter for the use of a row-boat at Revere beach.—*Boston Post.*

In Egypt, a month or two ago, Capt. Gill, Lieut. Cherrington and Prof. Palmer put $15,000 in gold in a bag, and, clothed in British uniforms, went forth into the desert near the Red Sea to buy camels for Sir Garnet Wolseley's army. As might have been expected, nothing has ever been seen of them since. The Bedouins, it is believed, robbed and slew them. However, if they had been American bank cashiers, they wouldn't be given up for dead till looked for in Canada.—*Boston Post*

The difference of character between the Prince of Wale's two sons, says the London *World*, was very remarkably evidenced at a dinner given in their honor at Queensland by the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy. Prince Albert Victor was silent and thoughtful, Prince George all vivacity. The waiters were all Chinamen, and whenever the Governor was not looking, Prince George gave hard tugs at their pigtails. The Chinamen, with true Oriental politeness, maintained an imperturable gravity.


**How Cameron Will Unload.**

Washington Dispatch to the New York Sun.

It is the Cameronian idea that the Republican party has run its race, and that henceforth every Republican is at liberty to do what, and go where, he chooses. The purpose, it is said, is to force a "new departure," and negotiations have already been opened with a class of Democrats favorable to it. The expectation, it is said, is that it will not be difficult to attach a considerable part of the South to such a movement, while the Stalwarts and what may be described as "Butler Democrats" in the North are said to be ready for it.

**For Thick Heads,**

Heavy stomachs, bilious condition, "Wells' May "Apple" Pills" anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 nd 25c.

**Hobson's Choice a Proper One.**

Mr. Sam. Hobson, a traveling salesman in one of the largest wholesale houses in this City, thus answered a reporter: "Yes, sir, the same chances are still open; it was a spare dollar I had, and invested it in a Louisiana State Lottery ticket, and it drew me the $5,000 here shown." The next drawing takes place December 19, and the same chances are open to others. Address, M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for information.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche. October 29.


## Our Young Folks.

### IN THE TREE TOP.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

"Rock-a-by, baby, up in the tree-top!"
Mother his blanket is spinning;
And a light little rustle that never will stop,
Breezes and boughs are beginning;
Rock-a-by, baby, swinging so high!
Rock-a-by!

"When the wind blows, then the cradle will rock."
Husk, now it stirs in the bushes;
Now with a whisper, a flutter of talk,
Baby and hammock it pushes.
Rock-a-by, baby! shut, pretty eye!
Rock-a-by!

"Rock with the boughs, rock-a-by, baby, dear!"
Leaf-tongues are singing and saying;
Mother she listens, and sister is near,
Under the tree softly playing.
Rock-a-by, baby! mother's close by!
Rock-a-by!

Weave him a beautiful dream, little breeze!
Little leaves, nestle around him!
He will remember the song of the trees,
When age with silver has crowned him.
Rock-a-by, baby! wake by-and-by!
Rock-a-by!

—*St. Nicholas.*

### THE ENCHANTED PRINCE.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

Once upon a time there was a boy whose name was Leon, whose father was a banished King, living as a wood-cutter in a hut in a great forest; but a magician had laid them both under such cruel enchantment that instead of the forest, people only saw two or three scraggy cherry-trees in a back-yard, and the King passed for a country doctor, and Leon went by the name of Bob, and was sent for cheese and molasses to the grocery, and thrashed at school, just as though he had not been a prince at all. It was very fortunate that he himself knew what he was.

One day he had more trouble than usual. Two of his milk teeth were pulled and left a gap in his upper jaw, and giant Blunderbore (who had left one of his heads at home and was keeping a candy shop in disguise—though Bob knew him quite well) accused him of robbing his melon-patch, and in fact beat him.

The worst of it was, that although the prince lived altogether on wild honey, and collops and pasties of the fat stags often shot by himself and Robin Hood, Bob had a

# The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with other matter or letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

### Information Wanted.

At what temperature should water be for scalding hogs?—DAVID MALONEY, Elk Creek, Wis.

Will you please inform me how to handle hedge plants taken up in the Fall?—W. J. WEAVER, Marion Co., Kans.

Will some one of the readers of the FARM please inform me where I can get young turkey; also what price it can be had per bushel, and the nearest point at which it can be had?—PATTEN, Otto, Kans.

### Information Furnished.

In answer to "Farmer Boy:" The symptoms given indicate "Texas itch," which is contagious among horses. Remedy—two ounces best, or four ounces of cheap, carbolic acid to one gallon of water, wash well and oil all over, taking pains to wet the skin. Two or three applications will effect a cure.—JAY HAWKER.

### Economical Feeding.

How to reduce the cost of Winter feeding to the lowest possible point, is a question that our poultry breeders have long been trying to solve. Many methods have been tried and pursued, and with varying degrees of success. But when we take into consideration the question as to the condition of the fowls on the diet given, if we consider simply just how small an amount of food the fowls will eat, without taking into account the actual flesh they put on, we shall not come to a fair conclusion. We have visited, within the past four or five years, poultry breeders who keep from three to five hundred fowls. We propose to give their experience, since it will be more valuable, than the experience of the one or only a few dozen fowls. About five years ago the coming Winter, the writer, in company with another fancier, visited the celebrated poultry farm of Mr. Henry Kimball, Ellington, Ct. It was a cold, raw Winter's day, the snow lay on the ground to a depth of a foot or more, and it seemed as if the poultry must be frozen stiff as we drove up to the fine poultry-house. The host gave us a cordial welcome, and we very soon saw that the birds were not only not frozen, but "shelling" out from 10 to 12 dozen eggs a day. The house was built on the side of a hill, and no warmer place could have been chosen. There were some four or five compartments, each containing 75 fowls, and all having plenty of room. From a long cord a cabbage was suspended just high enough from the ground for the birds to peck it easily. On inquiring as to the food given, we found it to consist almost wholly of buckwheat, Mr. Kimball growing acres of it for the purpose of feeding his fowls. Some refuse wheat was fed, but not much. As to drink, cold water was principally given, although a little warm milk on very cold mornings was fed the fowls. No soft food was fed, but simply grain. Owing to good warm quarters, cleanliness and good feed, a fine lot of eggs was secured every day, and they were selling at 40 cents a dozen. The food given the birds was expensive, and all found is when fed in the grain or kernel. A mixture of meal, shorts and rye-bran would have cost much less, and could have been fed occasionally to the birds, and still the same amount of eggs been secured. Large poulterers who have a kettle in which to boil their feed find small potatos, say one-half or one-third potatos to an equal amount of meal, make a good feed when fed warm. In fact, all kinds of vegetables, when boiled and fed in this manner, are excellent for poultry. One has often noticed how food poultry is even of potato-peelings as the house-wife throws them out on a cold Winter's morning. The lowest possible point to be reached in feeding poultry cheaply, and still keep them in good condition, can be solved in no other way. A mixture of vegetables with ground cereals affords the only answer. Grain is expensive here in the East, while small potatos, turnips and other vegetables are still a good article of food.—*Poultry Monthly.*

### Raising a Colt.

A colt is regarded as an incumbrance because he is useless until he arrives at a suitable age for work, but it really costs very little, compared with his value, to raise a colt. When the period arrives at which the colt can do service, the balance sheet will show in his favor, for young horses always command good prices if they are sound and well-broken. One of the best ways on the way is the incumbrance placed on the dam, which interferes with her usefulness on the farm, especially if the colt is foaled during the early part of the Spring. Some farmers have their colts foaled in the Fall, but this is open to two objections. In the first place, Spring is the natural time, for when the grass is beginning to grow, and nature seems to have provided that most animals should bring forth their young in a season beyond the reach of severe cold, and with sufficient time to grow and be prepared for the following Winter.

Again, when a colt is foaled in the Fall he must pass through a period of several months' confinement in the stable, without exercise, or else be more or less chilled with cold from time to time. Should this happen the effect of any bad treatment will be afterward manifested, and no amount of attention can again elevate the colt to that degree of hardiness and soundness of body that naturally belong to a Spring colt. Besides, a colt foaled in the Spring will outgrow one foaled in the Fall. An objection to Spring colts may be partially overcome by plowing in the fall, or keeping the brood mares for very light work, with the colts at liberty to accompany them always. A colt needs but very little feeding if the pasture is good and there is water running through it. He needs then only a small feed of oats at night—no corn—and if he is given hay it is not necessary to give him a full ration. What he will consume from the barn will not be one-third his value when he is three years old, and if he is well-bred the gain is greater.

When a farmer raises his horses he knows their disposition, constitution and capacity. It is the proper way to get good, sound, serviceable horses on the farm. It should not be overlooked that a colt must be tenderly treated from birth, and must be fondled and handled as much as possible. He should never hear a harsh word, but should be taught to have confidence in everybody he sees or knows. This is an easy matter if his training begins from the time he is a day old. He can be thus gradually broken without difficulty, and will never be troublesome. No such thing as a whip should be allowed in a stable that contains a colt. Colts should not be worked until three years old, and then lightly at first, as they do not fully mature until they are six years old, and with some breeds of horses even later. Mares with foals at their side should be fed on the richest and most nourishing food.—*Western Farmer.*

### To Teach a Horse How to Back and to Load.

Take him to the top of a rather steep piece of ground, stand his hind feet down the slope, throw the bridle-reins over the back, place yourself in front, and take hold of them on each side of the head close up to the bit. Now press the bit against the side of the mouth, and speak gently—"back, back"—and the horse will soon learn to do this. Next, take him on to the top of ground not quite so steep, and pursue the same course. When the horse has learned to back readily down hill, he can be taken on to level ground to do it. As soon as this lesson is well taught, harness him to a light, empty wagon, and go through the same course. When completed, jump into the wagon, take the reins in hand, pull on them, at the same time speaking to him, "back, back," and thus keep up the discipline till the animal is perfected in it. If he has a mate, after both are well instructed, they can be harnessed together and drilled till perfect in backing.

Three things, as above stated, must be strictly observed: First, to place the horse with his back down descending ground; second, when harnessed, let it be to a light, empty wagon, which requires the least possible effort to back it; third, be perfectly kind to the horse, speak gently, pat it on the neck, stroke down its face with the hand, and on no account strike it. As soon as the horse understands what is wanted of him, he will do it with alacrity. It is not from ill-temper or stubbornness that a horse does not back at once when spoken to; it is from sheer ignorance. He does not know what is wanted, or how to do it till gently taught.

A second method is to harness the horse alongside of another well-broken to back, and set the hind end of the wagon on a sloping piece of ground, and follow the directions above, or jump into the wagon and take the reins in hand; but it is better to disciple alone at first, as above.

To teach a horse to lead, let a man or boy take the end of the bridle in hand and gently pull on it, while another holds out a dish with grain or meal in it. The horse will then advance to it. Now let him nibble a small quantity, then move with the dish a little further in front, and so keep on till he is taught to lead well. He can also be taught by putting him alongside of another horse which leads easily. He ought to be rather hungry when thus drilled, so he will come up eagerly to the dish of grain.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### Taking Off and Caring For Comb-Honey.

A correspondent says:—It has been our custom to take off our honey in the after part of the day, between the hours of two and six; by sundown the bees will all be back to their hives.

After having lighted our smoker we blow a little smoke in front of the hive to subdue the bees, then gently raise the boxes to be taken off, and then blow a little smoke under it; this will cause the bees in the hive to stay down, and those in the boxes to stay up. Have other boxes to put in place of those taken off. If boxes are small, five or more can be placed on a board and carried away at once. These boxes must be placed in a very dark room, or cellar, with an opening large enough to let the bees that are in get out, and that will not let those get back that are out. If the right amount of light be admitted through the door the bees will soon leave, and none will get back to the boxes. On the other hand, if too much light is admitted the bees will return, and in a very short time will disfigure the honey and carry it away.

Do not on any account store honey in a cellar; the dampness causes it to sweat, and then the cappings will break and you have a lot of ruined honey. Our honey-room is on the second story of our house and will hold two tons. It is six by ten feet and nine feet high, with two doors, one on each side; one opening from the hall, the other opening into a room over a porch. This room has one window. Here we put our honey first, to let it harden, keeping this room light. After exposing to the light about two weeks, we place it in the honey-room. Never on any account place more than one box on top of another, but place shelves above one another in the order of a library. If little red ants bother, place the honey on a bench, and put each leg in a pan of water, and my word for it, if you keep water in the pans, no ants will bother the honey. Our honey-room is perfectly dark. We have honey now two years old as good and nice as it was when taken off.

### The Unnecessary Waste.

Unless one conforms to the customs in putting up and packing his produce, he had better keep it at home and for the pigs. Lima Beans, for example, are sold in the market mostly in the pods, in bushel bags. Some of the market people occupy their leisure shelling them, and offer them for sale in the shelled state. Some grower, who probably had seen the shelled beans on sale, had his shelled at home and sent to market! Such a sorry-looking, bruised lot they were! But from being so close together in a half-barrel, they had already begun to mold when received. Although the commission-men spread them to prevent heating and further molding, it did no good, as they dried and shriveled, and were only fit for the garbage dump. Tomatos are often put into half-barrels or large boxes, in a condition fit for the kitchen. If they are not thrown out by the way, they are utterly useless when they reach the city. Sent thus, they only entail expense upon the raiser. Wherever one turns in the market, he sees waste, and cannot help a feeling of pity for those who are the losers—the producers. If these producers had proper knowledge of their business and a little common sense, this distressing exhibition of waste and loss at the markets would be avoided.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Alfalfa.

How long will an Alfalfa field last is a question of no little importance to growers. The question may perhaps demand different answers, according to different locations and conditions; but all records throwing light upon the subject are of interest. A writer tells of being in England last May, after a long absence. He says he remembered a fine piece of lucern (alfalfa) growing on Eldersfield Court farm, belonging to Mr. Hall, over 40 years ago, about five miles west of the old battle-town of Tewkesbury, and now being farmed to the extent of 500 or 600 acres by his old friend, Thomas Pensam, who is a very successful farmer. Hearing at Gloucester that his old friend and youthful companion was yet living, he at once repaired to the Court close by the old church, and after an hour or so he went to the place where the lucern formerly grew on the dry, marly hill near by. But the old piece of lucern, after being mowed four times a year for 20 years, more or less, had been plowed up, and the ground seeded to mixed grasses.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Kind Treatment of Animals.

No animal appreciates kind treatment more than a heifer. Naturally gentle, it is only by neglect that she acquires habits harmful to herself and annoying to her owner. The writer has seen a calf six months old made the object of torment for sport by a group of "smart" boys. The heifer had a bundle of corn-stalks bound under her body by a stout cord, and was then set at liberty in the barn-yard. She ran and kicked, and finally broke through a weak place in the fence and hurried away to the back of the field. The creature was never afterwards the gentle animal she would otherwise have been. The fright made her afraid of all mankind, and especially of the boys by whom she had suffered. In some such way as this, most of the "wildness" in farm animals has its origin.

At this season, when the young stock are for the first time brought into closer relations with the owners or keepers, it is of great importance to employ kindness and gentleness.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Fifth avenue, below Forty-second street, will have to resign itself to its fate. There is no longer any hope of keeping business houses out of the great avenue of residences between Washington square and Reservoir Park, and 10 years hence the shops will undoubtedly creep up as high as Central Park. This is to be deplored. The avenue was much more attractive when its long lines of stately dwellings were unbroken by the gaudy and pretentious shops. The residents are driven farther and farther and farther uptown as business pushes its way along New York's wealthiest thoroughfare, until it looks as though nothing permanent in the way of a dwelling could be found south of the Harlem River. When the Vanderbilt mansions were planned eight years ago, every one said the lots were too far uptown. Now their owner regrets that he didn't go a couple miles further north.

### Village Life.

Philadelphia News.

Herbert Spencer, who talks so much about the hurry, worry and scurry of American life, forgets that only a small proportion of our population live in great Cities. He evidently never dropped into a country town on a Summer afternoon when two-thirds of the business men are lounging on dry-goods boxes and the rest are pitching quoits.

# The Sunday School.

### After His Resurrection.

LESSON 12, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1882.

Golden Text—And he said unto them, Go ye unto all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16: 15.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 16: 9-20.

9. Now when Jesus was risen early the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils.

10. And she went and told them that had been with him, as they mourned and wept.

11. And they, when they had heard that he was alive, and had been seen of her, believed not.

12. After that he appeared in another form unto two of them, as they walked, and went into the country.

13. And they went and told it unto the residue; neither believed they them.

14. Afterward he appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen.

15. And he saith unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

16. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

17. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues.

18. They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.

19 So then, after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God.

20. And they went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the work with signs following. Amen.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

He appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils (v. 9.) That is a comforting thought for those who still have the seven devils to battle with, and to suffer from. Jesus can cast the devils out to begin with, and when he has cast them out, he will have an added interest in those whom he has helped so wonderfully. The fact that Jesus has done great things for us already, never stands in the way of his doing more. He is all the readier to do for those for whom he has done the most. "For unto every one that hath shall be given and he shall have abundance." You can be freed from the power of the devils which now worry you, if you will trust your case to Jesus, and afterwards, when you have sorrow, or darkness and doubt, Jesus will come to you, and speak words of comfort and cheer, all the more quickly because you have called upon him and been helped by him in your former and larger need.

She went and told them that had been with him, as they mourned and wept (v. 10.) That was a sign that the seven devils were no longer in control of her. If they had been they would have prompted her to keep the good news to herself. Drying tears is not the work of devils, or of the devil-possessed. It is peculiarly a divine mission. "God shall wipe away all tears" from the eyes of all those who are finally with him; and meantime those who represent him will do all they can to dry the tears of their earthly companions. If you have any good news, or any fresh sense of a comforting truth, which gladdens your heart, you ought to share it with those who are sorrowing, or who are heavy hearted from the lack of just such knowledge as that. Silence when a speech would prove a blessing, may be as truly sinful as flatter or unbecoming words would be. There are weeping ones on all sides of you. Go and speak to them concerning the truth of Jesus, or in the spirit of Jesus, so as to comfort them if you can. If seven devils still possess you, they will try to keep you back from this—but go in spite of them.

They, when they had heard believed not (v. 11.) To declare the truth is one thing. To believe a declared truth is another thing. It is our duty to declare the truth. It is the hearer's duty to believe the truth which is declared. When those who hear the truth from our lips refuse to believe our report, it is disheartening; but the fact that hearers are not ready to believe us, in no degree lessens our duty to be faithful in declaring. And if the personal disciples of our Lord Jesus would not believe the explicit testimony of one of their own number, when she insisted that she had seen Jesus, and that he had risen from the dead, as he had before told them he would, can we wonder that those who are not his disciples refuse to believe all that we declare about him?

He saith unto them, Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every creature (v. 15.) The first word in that commission is "Go," yet that word is often lost sight of by preachers and other Christian workers. There are those who seem to think that this message reads, "Come ye from all the world and preach the gospel." Ministers complain that people do not come and hear them preach. Christian workers complain that their godless neighbors are not ready to come and sit under pulpit preaching. Well, what if they are not? Will the gospel will not come and seek it? How about this word to you—"Go!" Go and preach to those who will not come to hear. Go out after the little ones who never come to Sunday school. Go and compel, by loving entreaties, those who would be welcome if they came unasked but who will not come unless you go and bring them.

These signs shall follow them that believe (v. 17.) The signs shall follow the belief; not the belief shall follow the signs. Signs and wonders do not make faith-filled disciples of unbelievers, but the faith of disciples does bring signs and wonders as they are needful to believers. Signs and wonders do follow the belief of faith-filled Christian disciples to-day; but advertising these signs and wonders in the newspapers would not multiply Christian believers, nor change doubters to faith on the part of skeptics or doubters. First faith then signs and wonders; not first signs and wonders, and then faith. Jesus says, if you have faith, you can remove mountains. You say, If I can remove mountains, I will have faith. Your order is not God's order. God's order, not yours, shall stand.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

## ON THE BREAKERS.

### The Steamship Cedar Grove Caught in a Gale and Wrecked—19 Persons Missing.

HALIFAX, Nov. 30.—The steamship Cedar Grove, from London for Halifax and St. John, N. B., struck the ledges off Cape Canso at 3 o'clock this morning, during a gale, and sank an hour later in 10 fathoms of water. Three boats were lowered shortly after the vessel struck, two of which, containing 13 people, reached the shore safely. The remaining boat has not been heard from, and it is feared she has been lost in the breakers. Among the missing are the captain, chief officer and Miss Fairall, a passenger.

There was so much confusion just before the vessel went down that it is not known whether the persons named above are in the missing boat or went down with the steamer.

The following is a list of the saved: Stephen McAvitty, passenger; J. Pearson, second officer; F. Reed, chief engineer; J. Griffin, Don Keyman, J. L. Gecker, and D. Carney, firemen; R. Wilson, H. Clemens, H. Pips, W. Bartlett and Scott White, seamen; E. Patton, steward; and J. Walsh, boy.

The Cedar Grove was a new steamer of the New Brunswick Steamship Company line and was insured for $130,000, within $30,000 of her value.

The latest from Canso is that one life boat and 19 persons are missing. It is not known how many succeeded in getting into the first boat. Some were seen to jump overboard, others were washed off when the bow of the ship swamped. It could not be ascertained in the darkness how many were taken into the boat.

The ship struck on Walker's Reef, back of Cape Island, a mile west of Cranberry Island, and not on White Point as before reported. The breakers were seen and the engines reversed some minutes before the ship struck. She remained above water three hours after striking. As she now lies her off rail is visible at low water.

### Trouble with Mexico.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 30.—A prominent railroad man connected with the Texas system, who has just arrived from the City of Mexico, says it is stated there that the Mexican authorities are going to make a claim on the United States at its approaching session of Congress, for Galveston Island, including Galveston City. It appears that in the Mexican cession of the Republic of Texas, Galveston Bay, which is north of the Island, was taken as the southern boundary of the ceded territory, and the Mexican claim is said to be prima facie good. It is thought troublesome international complications may grow out of this claim.

### Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

## STAR ROUTE CASES.

### A Letter from Wayne MacVeagh to Pres. Arthur.

### The History of the Cases, Employment of Counsel, Etc.

### The Removals and Appointments Contemplated by Garfield.

### Why MacVeagh Abandoned the Cases His Opinion of Brady and Dorsey.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The following letter from Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh to Pres. Arthur, just before his retirement from the Cabinet, appears in the Times to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1881.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:—Your letter has just reached me and I will come to see you and talk over, once more, the subject of which it treats, in the same spirit of conciliation in which we have heretofore discussed it. In the interval I wish you to consider again the reasons why I cannot share your opinions upon this subject. As I have already told you, I knew comparatively nothing about star route frauds until Pres. Garfield called my attention to them. I spoke very earnestly of his duty to have them thoroughly investigated, to remove all persons who ought to have prevented them, and see that all persons were prosecuted against whom reasonable grounds for such a course were developed by an investigation. He said he had explained to the Postmaster General the same views, and also why he wished him to consult me rather than the District Attorney of the District. The Postmaster General called upon me, and we went together to the President. He was quite as emphatic as before in the expression of his own opinion upon the subject. He spoke of the frauds as unparalleled villainies, a loathsome ulcer on the body politic, needing to be cut out, with all its roots, no matter where they extended. He stated that while it did not belong to my department, certainly not at all at that stage of the matter, yet he wished to associate me with the Postmaster-General to the extent of having the latter feel at perfect liberty to consult me at any time about it. He said he intended to remove Gen. Brady as soon as the Postmaster-General could find a satisfactory successor. At a subsequent interview he regretted the delay in that matter, and urged his immediate removal, as he held him principally responsible for the great fraud which he evidently was convinced had been committed. As soon as Gen. Brady's resignation had been demanded his newspapers, not unnaturally, began abusing President Garfield and the Postmaster General, myself, and everybody in any way connected with the investigation. On this subject I speak without the slightest personal warmth, for thenceforth I ceased reading them. I only know what I have been told by others or read in other papers. President Garfield subsequently expressed regret that he had exposed me to such attacks by connecting me with matters not necessarily a part of my duty at that stage; but I told him I regarded it as an honor to be abused in his company. I added the general proposition that in these days the abuse of thieves is about the only decoration in our public life worth winning, and is the surest possible passport to the good opinion of honest men.

In this spirit and in this companionship I went on, advising with the President and Postmaster General as occasion arose. My functions were slight and infrequent. Woodward was the special agent of the Postoffice Department, best acquainted with these frauds, and most zealous in their investigation. He not only possessed the entire confidence of the Postmaster General, but had been commended to me personally by Sen. Hawley as a man of excellent judgment, and not only of undoubted but aggressive honesty. When, therefore, Woodward thought it desirable he should have the assistance of Gibson and the Postmaster General coincided in that opinion, I went with the latter to Pres. Garfield, explained the matter to him and received his directions to employ Gibson. When, subsequently, Woodward and Gibson agreed in requesting the employment of Cook, precisely the same course was pursued, with the same results. Whenever they brought me any person supposed to possess a knowledge of these frauds, I advised him to tell the truth, and whenever I received letters suggesting sources of information, I wrote to the parties indicated, expressing the desire of the Government to obtain any knowledge of papers, relating to the subject under their control, and whatever responses were received, I, of course, turned over to the gentlemen charged with the inquiries which were progressing. I also insisted from the first and upon all proper occasions, that there was no possible vindication for anybody accused except open trial before a court and jury, or else frank abandonment of the cases by the Government, if the evidence did not, in the opinion of the President, justify prosecution.

That was my whole connection with the cases up to the wounding of Pres. Garfield, except that the day before he was shot he spoke to me his efforts to have Riddle appointed District Attorney of the District by Pres. Hayes, and directed me to see Riddle and offer him the place in his name, and if he accepted it to advise him by telegraph and he would reply, asking me to request Corkhill's resignation.

I wrote Riddle, asking to see him, but he did not see me until the night of the day Pres. Garfield was wounded, and when we were expecting him to die very shortly. I then told Riddle, in one of the upper rooms of the White House, what had occurred.

As you had the best of reasons for knowing, I never expected Pres. Garfield to recover, and as I did not for a moment entertain the idea of remaining in the Cabinet after his death I supposed such connection as I had had with the star route cases was satisfactorily ended, and that any further action which the Department might have with them would devolve upon my successor. As, however, Pres. Garfield continued to live, I continued to do whatever was necessary, but nothing more. When we were considering the removal of the President to Long Branch, Corkhill asked me if I knew whether any of these cases would be ready for the Grand Jury. I told him I knew nothing of the details of the cases, and that of course Cook, his own special assistant in the cases, was the person to give him any information desired. As I felt sure the responsibility of the Government would devolve on you at an early day, I desired to do nothing which I could avoid to embarrass or commit you or my successor. I therefore postponed the selection of leading counsel till I was assured by the gentlemen in charge of the matter that it ought to be delayed no longer; thereupon the Postmaster-General and I met and discussed the subject. We agreed that, in view of the circumstances, we ought to select from leaders of the bar gentlemen not only of the highest ability and character, but gentlemen also whose personal and political relations would probably be not only cordial, but confidential, with you and with my successor, so that you could approach these cases with every possible advantage. It was in this spirit that we selected Bliss and Brewster, and with the selection of those gentlemen I considered my relation as to the star route matter as ended.

As soon as Pres. Garfield died I informed you of my determination to leave the Cabinet as soon as you could conveniently appoint my successor, and I afterwards made public announcement of that determination. After your return from New York you kindly asked me to reconsider it, and I as kindly explained to you why I could not do so. You then decided upon my successor, and upon your assurance that he would be nominated to the Senate not later than Wednesday, October 26, I left Washington Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 25, having made my adieus and leaving the Solicitor General with your approval in charge of the Department. On Thursday last, at the depot, you explained to me why you had not been able to do as you expected, and why you had decided to leave the Solicitor in charge until the meeting of Congress. I really think, therefore, the first thing in order is the acceptance of my resignation, and, assuming that to have been done, I will re-state why I was convinced it was desirable on public grounds alone.

If the star route cases are tried they must be principally tried in the District of Columbia, and jurors must be selected from its residents. Now, in that District, I am assured, twice each week day and once each Sunday, a newspaper is published and circulated among the people from whom jurors are to be selected, filled with abuse of everybody connected, during Pres. Garfield's lifetime, with these investigations. That is said to have gone on constantly as to Pres. Garfield, up to the day he was shot, and as to all the rest of us ever since, and the influence of such a steady outpour upon the community of jurors, is sure to be very great. It is very true that the New York Times in this case, as in the Tweed case, has printed very many of the records and with the aid of the press generally, has doubtless carried conviction to the general public, but among the public of the District of Columbia the papers controlled by Brady and edited by Gorham and others, circulate, I have no doubt, greatly in excess of the newspapers published elsewhere. Now, while these newspapers were publicly abusing me, they have been as steadily praising your administration to such an extent that they are sometimes foolishly mistaken for and called your organs. Then, too, you will have observed, both before and since I left Washington, all kinds of falsehoods concerning our relations have been published, purporting to be semi-official, and if not inspired, at least not discouraged. Of course, I know how absolutely untrue all this is, but it serves the purpose of leading the people of the District to suppose you are very hostile to me, and it is useless to close your eyes to the fact that Gorham's relations with some of your most influential friends give these pretensions very considerable weight with unreflecting people. I do not mention these tactics of the accused parties to make complaint of them. Quite likely they were to be expected in such circumstances as have surrounded these cases. Indeed, I foresaw to some extent such methods would be employed, and successfully, and I have therefore always believed, but never so firmly as to-day, that my remaining in office after Pres. Garfield died, or assuming any special responsibility for any cases in any shape, would be construed in the District itself as notice that you were not in sympathy with the prosecutions, and that you intended Pres. Garfield's administration and not yours should be responsible for the further conduct of them. If I had needed any additional evidence that I was right in this conclusion, I would have found it in the frantic demands of the accused parties themselves that I should continue responsible, and their loud prophesies that you would not accept my resignation unless I agreed to such responsibility. They know as well as you and I know that the gentlemen now in charge of the cases are all that can be either usefully or beneficially employed in them, and that they will do all which can be done to bring them to a successful conclusion. But they desire to point to my supervision of them as proof that they are controlled by influences to which you are hostile. In the District of Columbia that consideration would certainly be very powerful and might be fatal.

I have written you a long letter, but it is because I recognize the gravity of the subject, and because I wish you to look into my mind upon it as through an open window. In this matter, as in all others, however much I desire to oblige you, I must stand upon my convictions of duty, and I cannot, therefore, do as you wish, because I believe it would be wrong. If, however, there is any other way open in which I can serve you I will gladly do it. If you wish to convince yourself of the utter shameless iniquity of these transactions by personal examinations of the records, I will cheerfully come to Washington and assist the Postmaster General in laying them before you. A dozen typical cases can be fully examined in a few hours.

If, then, you can consistently give public expression to the conviction that the Government has been shamefully robbed, and that men engaged in trying to bring wrongdoers to justice have your hearty approval, you will, in my opinion, do far more towards securing a just result than is possible in any way. Meanwhile, whatever service I can render which is calculated in my judgment to help and not hinder the good cause, I will gladly render without stint and without reward. I will consult them. I only know what I have been told by others or read in other papers. President Garfield subsequently expressed regret that he had exposed me to such attacks by connecting me with matters not necessarily a part of my duty at that stage; but I told him I regarded it as an honor to be abused in his company. I added the general proposition that in these days the abuse of thieves is about the only decoration in our public life worth winning, and is the surest possible passport to the good opinion of honest men.

And now I have given you once more my deliberate opinions upon this whole matter, and full statement of my connection with it. Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

## FRANK JAMES

### Enters the Plea of Not Guilty to Several Indictments—Trial Set for January 22.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—This afternoon, in the Criminal Court, the case of Frank James was called and the prisoner brought into Court. The first indictment, that of complicity in the bank robbery of Gallatin, was then presented. The defense moved the reading of the indictment and entered a plea of not guilty. The second indictment, for the murder of Detective Witcher, in 1874, was presented and similarly treated. January 22 was set for the trial of both cases. The question of bail was taken under advisement, and the prisoner was removed, followed by the crowd which had filled and overflowed the Court room for five hours.

He said nothing further than that he was entirely confident of acquittal. His wife and mother were with him at the Court house, but did not enter the Court room. The proceedings in Court occupied about half an hour, during which time Frank James occupied his seat within the bar and without manifesting any special uneasiness, but gave close attention to the proceedings. His naturally pallid face was rather more devoid of color than usual, and holding his hat in one hand the other frequently wandered toward his mustache.

The crowd was such as never before gathered in and around the Court House, and the Court several times had occasion to invoke silence, once threatening to clear the court-room.

James, in talking to a reporter, indignantly denied the truth of the stories that he had fared sumptuously in the jail. He said that with a few exceptions he had been living upon the prison fare. His Brussels carpet, he asserted, is a rug which covers a section of the stone floor of the cell.

Late this afternoon handbills were plentifully scattered about the streets, circulated by the enterprising manager of a variety theater, announcing that Frank James would this evening occupy a box at the theater. Before the performance had commenced, however, James was on his way back to the Independence jail.

### Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Col. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, shows that during the year there were completed and delivered 7,641,102 sheets of notes and securities of the face value of $900,857,700, 24,251,459 sheets of internal revenue and custom cigar stamps, containing 987,221,149 stamps and 649,949 sheets of checks, drafts, etc. The aggregate expenditures for the year amounted $866,783. Of this amount there was expended in the execution of work of the various business of the Treasury Department and other departments, and reimbursed by them from the proper appropriations under their control, $588,360. The aggregate expenditures of the year over that of the preceding year, deducting from it expenditures of that year amounts paid for paper and expenses thereon which this year were paid from a separate appropriation was a little less than 12 per cent. The increase in deliveries was a little over 20 per cent., and the increase in the number of employes 10 per cent. At the close of the year the regular force of the Bureau consisted of about 1,000 employes.

### Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is expected that the Washington series of gold certificates will be ready for issue Dec. 1. Treasurer Gilfillan has disposed of all the New York series received here, upon which the name of Assistant Treasurer Acton was printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Navy Department is informed that Rear Admiral James A. Strong, retired, died at Columbia, S. C., this morning.

The Jeannette Court will probably begin the examination of Seaman Ninderman tomorrow.

Fort Point, San Francisco, will hereafter be known as Fort Winfield Scott, and Fort San Jose, same harbor, as Fort Macon.

The exchanges into three-per-cent. bonds since November 1st to date have been $30,510,000.

Eight members were present at a called meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day. After discussion of pending business the Committee adjourned till to-morrow, when Ryan, of Kansas, will submit the draft of the Indian Appropriation bill.

### Bishop Fitzgerald.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 30.—To-day, the 25th anniversary of the ordination as priest of Bishop Fitzgerald, of the Catholic diocese of Arkansas, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies, which were largely attended. He has been Bishop 15 years. He was presented with 1,000 silver dollars by the laity, a crozier by the clergy of the diocese, a large medal by the children of the diocese, pontificals by Rev. W. I. Holly, of Cincinnati, and a missal by Bishop Gallagher, of Galveston. All the priests in Arkansas, together with Bishop Gallagher, of Galveston, Father Conroy, of St. Louis, and Father Bayler, of Denver, were present at the Cathedral. Addresses were delivered by Chancellor Carroll, Col. W. L. Terry and others, and afterwards supper given at the convent, attended only by the Bishop and priests.

### Strong Suspicions.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 28.—The Coroner concluded the inquest concerning the murder of Fanny Creighton at Lithopolis, O. The verdict was death from unknown hands, but the evidence aroused strong suspicions against Joseph and Charles F. Creighton, father and son, ministers of the Methodist Church. They are brothers-in-law of Mrs. Creighton, who killed her husband.

### The Vote of Michigan.

LANSING, Nov. 29.—Official figures show that Jerome (Rep.) for Governor, was beaten by Begole (Fusion) by 4,754 votes. Crosby, (Rep.) for Lieutenant-Governor, has 7,839.

## REV. JAMES BEECHER.

### Sent to an Asylum by his Brother, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher—A Hermit's Life.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Rev. James Beecher, half-brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has been placed in the State Insane Asylum in this place. He entered the institution at the solicitation of his brother, the Rev. Thomas K. Reecher, of Elmira, and by the advice of Dr. Lord of that city. James Beecher's eccentric conduct for the past eight years has given many of his friends the impression that he was not in his right mind. In 1874 he resigned the position of pastor of the Poughkeepsie Congregational Church, where he was receiving a large salary, and purchasing a tract of forest land in the town of Hardenberg, Ulster County, took up his residence there in a rude house which he erected with his own hands. He had wandered to the spot in his vacation, and for six weeks he camped at a lake which he named Beecher Lake, and which is on his subsequent purchase. No one knew of his whereabouts. At the time Mr. Beecher first entered this region there was not a road nearer to the lake than nine miles. Few persons except mountaineers had ever visited the lake.

Beecher cut a road through the woods nine miles to a saw-mill, where he purchased the lumber to build his house. He paid teamsters $9 a thousand for drawing the lumber to the lake. He remained entirely alone in the wilderness from September, 1874, until the spring of 1875, when his wife and daughter joined him. Ever since then they have lived there. The nearest railroad station is 25 miles away. The postoffica is 10 miles distant. Mrs. Beecher has taught school in a school-house in the woods since she went there to live, which is attended by the children of the mountaineers for miles around. Beecher has preached in the school-house Sundays until recently. Some time ago he purchased Saw's Point, one of the highest peaks in the lower Catskills, and announced his intention of putting on its summit a $30,000 hotel. His eccentricities of late became so marked that his brother, thinking a course of treatment might be beneficial, prevailed upon him to place himself under asylum restraint for a time. His family remain at Beecher Lake.

## ASSASSINATION.

### St. Louis Shaken by Another Sensational Shooting Affair—A Niece of Gen. Sherman Involved.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The parties involved in the shooting affray, briefly referred to last night, were Frank T. Iglehart, formerly cashier in the Banking House of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., very highly connected, and Mr. Rush H. Tevis, a well-known merchant. Iglehart and a lady closely veiled came from a house on Singleton street, known as an assignation house, early last evening, when Tevis and a companion, who it seems had been lying in wait, appeared from an alley near the house. Tevis fired at Iglehart, wounding him, not dangerously, in the arm. The latter fell and the woman helped him up, while the assailants ran to a livery stable a block away, and procuring their rig, which had been left there, drove rapidly off. Iglehart, supported by the lady, walked a few blocks, when a passing carriage was hailed and they were driven to the former's residence. The lady then drove away in the carriage. It is supposed the man with Tevis was a private detective, that the lady was Tevis' wife, and that it was his intention to kill Iglehart. All the parties are very reticent, but the affair has caused much excitement, as the persons involved are all well known and highly connected.

Mrs. Tevis was a Miss Reese, and is a niece of Gen. Sherman, also a niece of the late Judge Samuel Reber. Her father is a Colonel in the United States Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Tevis had a meeting this morning. They have separated, he taking the only child, a little girl three years of age. He will institute a suit for divorce immediately, which will be allowed to go by default.

The bones of Mr. Inglehart's left arm below the elbow are shattered, and the ball ranged upward, but the wound is not serious. The scandal is the topic of general conversation in town to-day.

## BREWSTER AND HENRY.

### A Stormy Interview Between the Attorney General and the Marshal Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Department of Justice makes public an interview between Atty. Gen. Brewster and District Marshal Henry, held at the former's office on June 2 last, immediately after the drawing for jurors to serve in the star route cases, in which the Attorney General interrogated the Marshal at length as to the qualification of the men selected as talesmen. In response, Marshal Henry said he gave directions to the Bailiff to get good, reputable citizens, and that he supposed they were such.

$1.00 TO $250.00

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WE GUARANTEE Satisfaction.

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A LIVELY SCENE.

*On any Day excepting when it "Pours,"*

THE

POPULAR "BEE HIVE"

*Presents a very Lively Scene, and during these days of sharp business competition there must be Good Reasons for any store being always crowded with customers. The causes for the immense business done at the*

"BEE HIVE"

*Are: first: We sell Goods less than any concern on Summit street; Secondly: We guarantee every sale to be satisfactory, and have for 25 years "Dealt on the Square" with the public. Our*

Clothing Department

*Is run at about one-quarter the expense of a regular Clothing House, and we tell the truth when we say we undersell all Clothiers in the City by 25 per cent. Give us a trial at*

EATON'S POPULAR "BEE HIVE."

*P. S.—We have opened a TOY STORE for the Christmas Trade, next door to the "Bee Hive."*

F. EATON & CO.


### Toledo Grocery and Provision Market.

Note—Prices given below are based as nearly as possible on dealers' wholesale rates. As values of green fruits, vegetables, etc., are subject to wide and rapid fluctuations, allowances must be made for sudden and unexpected influence as well as for conditions and quality.

Hog Products—Mess Pork, $22 00; Short Mess Pork, $22 00; Short Clear Mess Pork, $823; Clear Pork, $22 00; Neck Pork, $18 00. Rumps, $20.

HAMS—Sugar cured Hams, 18 lbs and over, 14½c; 14 lbs average, 15c.

SHOULDERS—11c.

BREAKFAST BACON—14@—c; Clear Bacon Sides, 9c.

DRIED BEEF—12@12½c.

LARD—Kettle rendered, tierces, 12c; Kettle Lard, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; Kettle Lard, half barrels, 13c.

BUTTER—Scarce; choice, 25@28c; good fair, 20@22c; low grades, 15@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 24@25c.

SALT—Unchanged; Michigan and New York, $2 40 in wholesale lots; retail prices, $1 90.

CHEESE—Unchanged; New York full cream, 14@—c; choice Michigan, 13c; Limburger, 16c.

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 11@12c; Turkeys, dressed, 12@13c; ducks, dressed, 11@12c; geese, dressed, —@—c.

POTATOES—Fair demand 50@55c.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys, ♇ bbl, $3 50@4 00; Illinois, $3 00@3 50.

BEANS AND PEAS—Market firm; hand picked, mediums, $2 00@2 50 ♇ bush; navy, ♇ bu, $2 50@2 75; handpicked, medium, $2 50@2 75; kidneys, $2 00@2 50; beans not hand-picked, ♇ bu, 50@60c less, according to condition. Canada Peas, ♇ bu, $2 00@2 25.

SPRING CHICKENS—♇ doz., $2 50@3 00.

ONIONS—♇ bu, 50@55c.

TOMATOES—$1 00@1 25.

GRAPES—♇ lb, 3@4c.

HONEY—♇ lb, 15@16c.

QUINCES—♇ bu, $2 50@3 00.

GREEN APPLES—♇ bbl, $2 00@2 50.

CODFISH—Small, whole, 6c; large, whole, 7@8c; boneless, 8@10c.

SUNDRIES—Vinegar, ♇ gall., 10@12c for ordinary; Hires' pure apple, 16c. Honey, scarce, comprising in round sections, ♇ lb, 18@20c; fair quality, 12@15c.

### Toledo Lumber Market.

EDGH LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Uppers, 1 inch | $41 00 |
| Uppers, thick | $48 00@55 00 |

FLOOR BOARDS—

| | |
|---|---|
| A, B, C and D, box, 13 in. and over, 12, 14 and 16 ft | $44, $38, $32, $13 |
| "A" selects—(all widths), ranging from 1 in. 12 ft. to 2 in. 12, 14 and 16 ft | $35 00@33 00 |
| "B" select or fine common—(all widths), ranging from 1 inch, 12, 14 and 16 ft.; 2 to 2 in., 12, 14, 16 and 18 ft | 28 00@32 00 |
| Strips—(6 inches)—clear 1st and 2d, 12, 14 and 16 ft | 42 00 |
| First, 2d and 3d common, 12, 14 and 16 ft | 25 00@30 00 |
| Stock boards—"A," "B," "C" and "D," 1x12, 12x14 and 16 ft | $44, $37, $23, $17 |
| "D," 1x12, 18 ft | 19 00 |
| "D," 1x11, 20 ft | 21 00 |
| "D," 1x10, 12, 14 and 16 ft | 17 00 |
| "D," 1x10, 18 ft | 18 00 |
| No. 2 Stock—1x12, ranging 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 ft | $15 00@17 00 |
| Common boards (all widths) | 15 00@16 00 |
| No. 2 common, 1 inch | 13 00 |
| Thick common | 13 00@17 00 |
| Fence—No. 1—12, 14, 16, 18 ft | 17 00 |
| No. 2—12, 14, 16, 18 ft | 15 00 |
| Pickets—rough, 1x3, 4 ft, select | 18 00 |
| Bill stuff—Range from 2x4, 6x8, 12, 14 and 16 ft | 15 00 |
| Bill stuffs—18 feet | 16 00 |
| Bill stuffs—20 feet | 17 00 |
| Bill stuffs—22 to 24 ft | 20 00 |
| Norway strips—1x6, 12, 14 and 16 ft, good, flooring and common | $26, $24, $17 |
| Flooring—First, 2d and 3d common and fence | $33, $31, $27, $23 |
| Norway, clear and first common, 1 and 2 common and fence | $28, $26, $19 |
| Alabama, yellow pine, "Standard" | 35 00 |
| Alabama, yellow pine | 40 00 |
| Ceiling—¼ inch, clear and 2d, 1st, 2d and 3d common | $23, $21, $18 $15 |
| Lutter—12, 14, 15 or 18 ft, 2¼ and 2 in | $1 00@75c |

### Hardware.

| COPPER. | | IRON. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper bottom | —@32 | Sheet, 10 to 14 | $4 40 |
| Sheetings, 14 oz. (cased) | —@— | do 15 to 17 | 4 50 |
| Sheetings, 14 oz. (plat & tinned) | —@42 | do 18 to 21 | 4 60 |
| Planished | 40@45 | do 21 to 24 | 4 80 |
| Tinned Metal | 30@35 | do 25 to 26 | 5 40 |
| Antimony | —@25 | Advance Charcoal | 1 50 |
| Solder, 1st qual | —@14 | Juniata Advance | 2 50 |
| Solder, 2d & 3d | —@11 | Flat Bar, common | 2 80 |
| SAWS—WHEELING. | | Flat Bar, best | 3 00 |
| Nos. 5 and 6 | $ 50 | HORSE SHOES. | |
| 7 and 8 | 3 75 | Burden's | $4 85 |
| 9 and 10 | 4 00 | Perkins | 4 85 |
| 11 and 12 | 4 50 | GLASS. | |
| 13 | 5 00 | 8x10 | 7 50 |
| 14 and fine | 6 50 | 9 and 10x12 | 7 50 |
| Clinch | 6 25 | 9 and 10x14 | 7 50 |
| Circulars | 3 75 | Discount 60 & 10 ♇ ct. | |

| SOFT COAL. | Lump. | Screened Nut. |
|---|---|---|
| Massillon | $4 75 | $4 25 |
| Ishbridge | 4 50 | 4 00 |
| Hocking Valley | 4 50 | 4 00 |
| Ohio Central | 4 50 | 4 00 |
| WILLOW BANK. | | |
| Lump | $4 75 | |
| Nut | 4 25 | |
| BLACKSMITHS' COAL. | | |
| Cumberland and Monongahela | $6 00 | |
| Morris Run | 6 00 | |
| Cumberland | 6 00 | |

### Coal.

| HARD COAL. | |
|---|---|
| Lackawanna, Wilkesbarre and Scranton | $6 50 |
| Egg and Grate | 6 75 |
| Chestnut | 6 75 |
| Stove | 6 75 |

### Hides.

| | |
|---|---|
| Green, light, ♇ lb | 6½@— |
| Green, heavy steers, ♇ lb | 7½@— |
| Cured, ♇ lb | 8½@9 |
| Dry flint, ♇ lb | 11 @— |
| Dry Salted, ♇ lb | 9 @10— |
| Kip, green (veals) | 8 @— |
| Kip, dry | 10 @— |
| Calf, green | 8 @— |
| Calf, cured | 12 @13— |
| Calf, dry | 12 @— |
| Deakin skins, each | 25 @30 |
| Sheep skins, each | 50 @— |

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Aside from Tuesday the demand for miscellaneous orders was light, the market being without mail advices from many distributing points. In cotton goods there was more doing, and of plain and colored goods the forwardings show an increase. There was a fair business at jobbing hands, but mostly through small selections for immediate wants.

## HON. J. T. UPDEGRAFF.

### The Funeral Services at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

WHEELING, Dec. 4.—The funeral of Hon. J. T. Updegraff, member of Congress from the Seventeenth Ohio District, took place at Mt. Pleasant. The funeral services were held in the Friend's meeting house, which seats 2,000, and was filled to overflowing. The services were conducted by Rev. A. H. Hussey, editor of the Gospel Expositor, of Columbus, Ohio. Rev. Dr. Doughan Clark, of Richmond, Ind., preached a remarkable sermon. Dr. A. M. Reid, President of the Steubenville Seminary, delivered a brief eulogy of the deceased. Gospel hymns were sung by a choir of 60 young ladies. The houses of the village were draped in mourning, and flags draped in black flew from the market house, churches, schools and town hall. Business was entirely suspended, and all the bells in the town tolled from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. The funeral procession reached from the church to the cemetery, almost a mile.

A Congressional escort, consisting of Townsend, Atherton, Dawes and McKinley, of Ohio; Skinner and Van Armin, of New York; Peale, of Indiana; Willis, of Kentucky, and Gunther, of Wisconsin, were present. Senator Sherman sent a letter of regret and condolence. Speaker Keifer sent a handsome wreath and cross of white flowers.

### What the Tariff Commissioners Propose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the Tariff Commission says: The Commission might present a scheme of tariff duties in which a substantial reduction would be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction, including that from an enlargement of the free list and the abolition of duties on charges and commission at which the Commission has aimed, is not less on the average than 20 per cent., and it is the opinion of the Commissioners that the reduction will reach 25 per cent. The reduction in many cases is from 45 to 50 per cent. If the reluction reaches the amount at which the Commission aimed, and if there is any truth in the allegation of the opponents of the present economic system that the duty on articles, such as are reproduced in this country, whether in manufactures or agriculture, enhance the price to consumers not only of what is imported, but of the whole domestic production to the amount of which the duty is a measure, then the reduction proposed by the Commission would benefit consumers to the extent of $100,000,000.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

### In Territory Contiguous to Toledo.

#### Bowling Green, O.

BOWLING GREEN, Dec. 4.—This is a pension day, and all the pensioners are getting their certificates ready to draw their quarterly pay.

Our Thanksgiving services went off very nicely. The Methodist, Baptist, United Brethren and Disciple churches joined in a union service, but the Presbyterians boiled and held a Thanksgiving of their own, even after their minister arranged with the other churches to hold union services—(no fault of his).

The M. E. Sabbath School have decided to have a Christmas tree.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a sociable at the residence of Mrs. Currys on next Friday evening.

The School Board are taking up the brick floor in the basement of the High School building and putting in a substantial plank floor, which will not only be healthier but much cleaner and pleasanter for the scholars to go in there and eat their dinners and play during cold and stormy weather.

We now have good, comfortable school buildings, and our schools are running in good shape. Our School Board seems to be doing all they can to make the schools a success.

Miss Lillie Shannon, former teacher of the schools here and now a teacher in the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware, O., is at home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Col. Shannon, of this place.

We are having very snug Winter weather, but no sleighing. We are wishing for snow.

The Toledo & Indianapolis trains have not yet put in an appearance. Fear they will not by January 1, 1883.

#### Mansfield, O.

MANSFIELD, Dec. 4.—Miss Jennie Carpenter is visiting friends and relatives in Delaware, O.

Mr. Edwin Baltzley, Private Secretary of Sen. Sherman, left for Washington last week.

Jennie Backenstone filed a petition for divorce on the ground of absence for more than three years.

Mr. E. V. Anders, the man who so mysteriously disappeared, has been heard from in Joliet, Ill.

#### Luckey, O.

LUCKEY, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Joseph Krotzer died on Wednesday, November 29, at 12:45 A. M., of dyspepsia, at the age of 48 years, two months and 29 days. She leaves a husband and four children, three sons and a daughter, to mourn her loss, with a large circle of relatives and friends to sympathize with them in their hour of grief. The family moved here last spring from Elmore. Her husband bought 40 acres of the Goeddell farm, and at once engaged in the lime business with excellent prospects for the future, when death came and took his companion from his side.

But all must remember that
Death is another life,
That it is a path that must be trod,
If one would ever pass to God.

#### Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Posser made application this afternoon in the Probate Court to adopt Ella Centennial Chandler and to have her name changed to Ella Emma Posser, which was granted.

Miss Grace Gardner, of Toledo, is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Lake Case and Miss Mary Gibbs returned yesterday from Toledo.

The G. A. R. camp fire has been postponed from the 15th to the 19th and 20th.

Mrs. Willis Butler died Sunday morning, death caused by bursting a blood vessel in a fit of coughing. She leaves three children.

The County Commissioners are holding their December meeting. Mr. A. C. Williams, who has been an efficient Commissioner for nine years, retired to-day. His brother County officers, in appreciation of his worth, presented him with an elegant gold-headed cane. Prosecutor L. C. Layin made the presentation speech.

Emory D. Burlingham waltzed into the Probate office to-day and got a marriage license for himself and Alice G. Arthur.

#### Elmore, O.

ELMORE, Dec. 3.—Mr. Marion Ewalt, an industrious and respected citizen of Elmore, died Friday evening, November 24. Mr. Ewalt has lived in this place a good many years and was liked by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his loss.

Miss Lillie Tarault, of Graytown, Miss Fannie Rossiter, of East Toledo, and Frank F. Greeg, of Toledo, have been the guests of Miss Mabel Rossiter.

Ralph Magee, who is attending school at Delaware, O., spent Thanksgiving with his parents in this place.

Mrs. Edna Day, school teacher at Sandusky City, was visiting her many friends in this place Thursday and Friday.

Prof. Samuel G. Rossiter, who has been absent at North Bass Island for the past nine weeks, returned Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Baldwin, teacher in the public schools at Rocky Ridge, has been visiting her parents in this City.

Mrs. Ernest Humlong, of Genoa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alice Kirk.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, of Toledo, have been visiting their many friends in this place the past week.

It seems to the writer as if there were as many "drunks" in this place with four saloons as there were years ago with three times that number.

#### Republic, O.

REPUBLIC, Dec. 4.—The devil is having a hard time of it here this winter. No sooner did the Methodists silence their great guns, furl their banner after a seven weeks' conflict, and retire for the season, than the Presbyterians, under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Bigger, loosened to the breeze their banner of the cross, threw out a skirmish line and began to entertain the enemy. At this writing, a week since the ball opened, the fight has become general, and the devil has been forced out of some of the earthworks he has been holding. These preordained girl up their loins and go to battle very quietly and orderly. There is not the galloping, ranting, tearing, swearing, abusing that is carried on by the Methodist warriors. Mr. Bigger is no bigger man physically than the mountebank evangelist, Bro. Weber, who conducted the fight of the Methodists, but he is bigger in mental capacity, and consequently bigger results may be looked for from this big fight by the Presbyterians. It is intended to keep the warfare up all winter. The Baptists are in reserve whetting up their sabers and impatiently waiting to get their work in. So, just as soon as the preordained party get through, and there is a horn left, the Baptists will try their skill.

Zebulon Higgins, an elderly man, one day last week started to go down an outside store at the Republic Carriage Works, when his feet glided from under him and down he went to the bottom in quick time, seriously injuring him, so much so he had to be carried home, where he is now unable to get out.

A young son of Israel Lease threw a stone at a dog last Thursday and it missed the dog and struck a plate glass window in Stickney's block, shattering it badly. The boy was so frightened that he ran away from home, and as yet not returned.

J. B. Stearns and Alton Griffin have returned from a Summer's residence at Huron, Dakota, and will remain until Spring.

Arthur Bogart, another Dakotaian from Whapeton, is in town.

#### Oberlin, O.

OBERLIN, Dec. 5.—More snow.

Editor W. H. Pearce of the Oberlin News, started to-day for the editorial meeting in Dayton, and will take the excursion South to Florida.

Karl A. Snyder, class '78, Oberlin College, has been spending a few days in town. His home is in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is Clerk of the Court, at the comfortable salary of $4,000 per year.

Mr and Mrs. Logan, missionaries from the Micronesian Islands, are spending some time here recuperating health and translating the Scriptures into the native language. Mrs. Logan addressed a ladies' missionary meeting on Sunday.

#### Graytown, O.

GRAYTOWN, Dec. 6.—The sleighing has come and there is quite an impetus to business here, as the timber and stave men can get their stock out of the woods.

Deputy Sheriff Wunnell, of Pt. Clinton, has been in town for the past few days.

The revival meetings at the Methodist Church at Elliston are well attended and considerable interest is manifested.

Since the sleighing is good and the roads become passable there have been several dances and parties, and the young people are not disappointed to see sleighing.

There was a select social hop at the Town Hall, Elliston, last Thursday evening, and was attended by the elite of the young people of that place and surrounding towns. The party broke up at about half past 2, every one expressing themselves delighted with the dance.

It is evident that there are several weddings on the tapis between now and Lent.

Mr. Wilcox and friend, of Hudson, O., are visiting here.

#### Ann Arbor, Mich.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 2.—Judge Tourgie lectures here on the 9th.

The Pomological Society met to-day with full attendance.

Gov.-elect Begole has been here part of this week looking over the University for the purpose of gaining information of its needs, so he can recommend them in his forthcoming message.

The University Temperance Association will begin to give its lectures on Dec. 14th. The first lecture will be by Dr. Prescott on "The Chemistry of Alcohol and its Effects upon the Human System." The lecture will be opened by Pres. Angell. Dr. Palmer will soon follow with another.

The excitement has about cooled down as to the Medical School rumpus. To put it in a nut-shell it was about this way: Dr. Frothingham, who by the way is one of their best, made a statement in one of his lectures, which one Mr. Morgan, of California, a Congregational minister, who was taking medical courses here, understood him to say something in derogation of the Christian religion, whereupon Mr. Morgan wrote a letter to the faculty. They met, and it appears, sustained him. Drs. Frothingham and McLean then threatened to leave and take most of the senior class with them. The faculty met again and reversed the first decision and let Mr. Morgan remain in his class. Mr. Morgan has gone through to Chicago. So ends the trouble. The above did not suit one of lawyers here and he had dodgers struck for a lecture on "A Religious Crank and a Progressive Physician," but the gentleman failed to get a hall and so that died.

There is some excitement here about one or two new regents that they claim Gov. Jerome will have to appoint before he goes out of office.

Gen. Cutcheon has been elected to Congress and the other one is not yet known.

Seven of the University Alumni were elected to the next Congress.

### Sudden Death of a Prominent Man.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 28.—Truman B. Goodspeed, of Superior, a prominent farmer and administrator of some 20 estates, came to the city to-day to settle his final account in the Crippen estate. At 2 o'clock he had a stroke of apoplexy and died at 5 o'clock in the Probate office. His wife and children were sent for and arrived half an hour before his death. He had been a resident of this county for 56 years and was President of the Washtenaw Eastern Agricultural Society and Director in the Washtenaw Fire Insurance Company.

THE—See significant notice in another—fourth column this issue, Southern information, etc.

## FRANK FRAYNE

### Appears in Police Court and is Discharged from Custody.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Frank Frayne was before the Police Court this morning, on a charge of manslaughter, for shooting Annie Von Behren at the Coliseum Theater during the Thanksgiving matinee. He appeared quite calm at the beginning, but as the testimony proceeded he was restless and at times deeply affected. The prosecution offered the testimony of Seigt. Denninger, who saw the shot and who arrested Frayne, and of Mr. Benn, a member of the company, who explained the cause of the accident. He said the thread of the screw that holds the spring catch was worn or torn off and the screw was blown out of the gun; the catch, losing its hold, permitted the gun barrel to drop, and that sent the bullet below its aim. Mr. Frayne's breast and neck were burned and blackened by the powder escaping at the breach of the gun.

The prosecution here rested and said the charge of manslaughter should be sustained by the statute, which forbids any one to point a loaded gun at or toward another person.

Counsel for Frayne claimed that the statute did not apply, as the gun was not pointed at the deceased, but at an apple six inches above her head. He suggested, also, that Frayne had already suffered the worst that could happen to any one, and that no punishment by the law could add greater weight to the lesson of this accident.

Judge Higly leaned to the opinion that the statute was not disobeyed in this case, because the gun was aimed at an object and not at a person. He said the testimony clearly showed there was not the slightest criminal intent, and the prisoner should be discharged. The announcement was greeted with emphatic applause.

## DEAD OR ALIVE.

### Chicago Police Dispatch the Notorious Bill Allen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The police were notified this afternoon that Bill Allen, the negro desperado who shot and killed policeman Clarence Wright Wednesday night, was in hiding near No. 124 North Halstead street. A squad of police were ordered out to capture him with the understanding that he must be taken, dead or alive—dead preferred. Policeman Mullhivelly, in that neighborhood, heard of Allen's whereabouts at about the same time and proceeded to the place alone, shortly in advance of the squad. He was met at the door by Allen, who fired, the ball taking effect in the policeman's forehead, but glanced around under the scalp. He was stunned, but returned the fire. Allen ran out and dodged among some freight cars, pursued by a squad of police and a great gang of citizens, who came up about that time. Allen finally hid in a hen-coop, into which the police fired a number of shots, and believed they had wounded him. He came out, threw up his hands and offered to surrender, but the police, infuriated at the death of their comrade, and the attempted killing of another, refused to listen to his plea, and he fell, completely riddled with bullets. The body was taken to the Police-station where it was viewed by a large concourse of people during the entire evening.

## GRANT'S LETTER

### To Sen. Cameron in Defense of Fitz John Porter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A letter from Gen. Grant to Sen. Cameron on the case of Fitz John Porter, dated February 4, 1882, is made public to-day. The recent magazine article of Sen. Grant upon the same subject presented all statements made in this latest contribution to the literature of the case. The letter closes as follows:

"I commenced reading up this case with the conviction that Gen. Porter had been guilty as found by the Court, but came out of the investigation with the thorough conviction that I and the public generally had been the fearful injustice, and entirely satisfied that any intelligent man or lawyer who will throw aside prejudice and examine the case as I have done will come to the same conclusion. As stated in my letter to the President, I feel it incumbent on me in view of the positions I have held heretofore and my failure to do what I now wish I had done, to do all in my power to place Gen. Porter right both in the public mind in future history and repair my own unintentional injustice. I address this letter to you, knowing you will have the desire to do just what your judgment dictates as being right in the matter, and that you will state to whomsoever it may seem to you proper and necessary my present convictions upon this case."

## CUT DOWN.

### Dr. Bliss Allowed $6,500—Agnew and Hamilton $5,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Claims were allowed by the Garfield Board of Audit to-day as follows: Bliss, $6,500; Agnew and Hamilton, $5,000 each; Reyburn and Boynton, $4,000 each; Edson, $3,000. Bills for services and supplies were all settled, as were also bills for extra services of Government employes, steward Crump being allowed but $300, private secretary Pruden $200, etc.

The total appropriation to pay claims against the estate was $57,500, of which $35,500 was specially appropriated for physicians, etc. The amount is $8,000 less than the amount appropriated, and the allowances for outside claims about $11,000 less than the amount available, making a total balance of about $19,000 out of the entire appropriation.

## MORE DISASTERS.

### Schooner Folger Wrecked and Eight Men Drowned—An Unknown Steamer Ashore.

FICTON, Dec. 2.—The schooner H. Folger, from Cleveland to Brockville, with coal, went ashore at Salmon Point reef Thursday night. It was commanded by Capt. J. W. McDonald, and had a crew of eight men—all lost. Two bodies—one supposed to be the Captain—washed ashore to-day. The Folger was a large, three-masted schooner, owned by Dennis & Ellis, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.

LISBON, Nov. 2.—A United States steamer (name unknown), probably the Nipsic, is ashore at the mouth of the river Tagus.

## PORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The Senate was called to order at noon by President pro tem Davis. After prayer the customary resolutions were adopted and the appointment of a committee to notify the President and House respectively, that the Senate was ready for business.

The Senate re-convened at 1:30 and shortly afterwards the President's message was read.

A bill was introduced by Sen. Hill (Col.) providing for coinage at the Denver mint.

By Sen. Voorhees—Granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Rear Admiral Scott.

The Senate then went to the calendar, and after disposing of one or two private bills took a recess for half an hour.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message, the President pro tem submitted the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General, after which Sen. Brown (Ga.) announced the death of Sen. Hill, and offered a resolution of regret, which was unanimously agreed to. Then, as a token of respect, the Senate at 2:50 adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M., and was called to order by Speaker Keifer. There were 302 members present. Several new members were sworn in and notice of contest given in one case.

The report of the Tariff Commission was presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole. The following bills were introduced.

Mr. Herbert (Ala.)—Prohibiting political assessments on Government employes.

Mr. Rosecrans (Cal.) to incorporate Yellowstone Park Railroad.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa.)—For the better regulation of the civil service.

Mr. Anderson (Kan.)—To create an Agricultural Commission.

Mr. Lefevre (Ohio)—A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether there has been an attempted consolidation of the Union Pacific with any other road.

Mr. Valentine (Neb.)—To compel payment by the Union Pacific Company of the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying lands granted to it.

Mr. Randall (Pa.)—Abolishing the offices of Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy.

Mr. Dingley (Me.)—Embodying points agreed upon by the Committee on Shipping.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hour for the meeting of the House at 12. The President's message was then read.

Mr. Herbert, (Ala.) announced the death of Lowe. Taylor (O.) announced the death of Updegraff, and the House, in respect to the memory of the deceased, at 3:10 adjourned.

It is rumored the Bishop of Winchester will succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.


YOUTH'S COMPANION

ANNOUNCEMENT, 1883.

REFERENCE to the contributors announced below will show that nearly all of the most distinguished and popular authors of this country, and many of those of Great Britain, have been engaged as contributors to the COMPANION for the year 1883. The Announcement will be found in many respects, we think, an extraordinary one; but it includes only a part of the features of the volume for the coming year.

**Illustrated Serial Stories.**

| | |
|---|---|
| A Serial Story of Boy Life in America, by | J. T. Trowbridge. |
| A Serial Story of Boy Life in Great Britain, by | William Black. |
| A Serial Story of New England Life, by | Harriet Beecher Stowe. |
| A Serial Story for Girls, by | Harriet Prescott Spofford. |
| A Serial Story of Southern Life, by | Mario B. Williams. |
| Amusing College Stories, by | Henry A. Gordon. |
| Stories of Old-Time Poor-Houses, by | J. D. Chaplin. |
| Old New England Peddlers' Tales, by | Wm. A. King. |
| Tales of the Old Dutch Farmers of New York, by | Eugene M. Prince. |

**Reminiscences and Anecdotes.** (Illustrated.)

Yankee Drolleries at Old-Time Fairs and Shows, by . James Parton.
Stories of Old-Time Quack Doctors and their Remedies, by Edgar Knowles.
On the Stump. Humorous Anecdotes of Electioneering, Stump Speaking, etc., by Hon. S. S. Cox.
Victor Hugo at Home. A chatty description of the home life of the great poet, by his Private Secretary. Richard Lesclide.
Word Pictures of the House of Commons. As seen from the Reporters' Gallery, by H. W. Lucy.
Brilliant Articles. Reminiscences of Dean Stanley and Picturesque Associations of Westminster Abbey, by Canon F. W. Farrar.
The Royal Family of Denmark. Articles of Personal Anecdote by the Danish Minister at Washington, Hon. Carl Bille.
Great Southern Leaders. A series of articles containing personal reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, John C. Calhoun, etc., by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

**Illustrated Travel and Adventure.**

A Serial Story of Adventure, by . . . C. A. Stephens.
Life in an Irish Fishing Village, by . . Julian Hawthorne.
Tales of Old Ships and Sailors, by . . . Capt. F. Lucc.
Old Times on the Missouri, by . . . A Missourian.
After the Mindanao Pirates in a Dutch Gun-Boat, by Lieut. P. F. Grinnell.
Adventures in a Whaling Cruise in the North Pacific, by Macomber Brett.
The Fiftieth Tiger. A narrative of Adventure by the Special Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, Phil. Robinson.
Child Life and Home Life in Japan. Curious Pictures and Domestic Incidents, by a traveller in that country, Prof. E. S. Morse.
Railway Heroes. Thrilling stories of railroad men. Among others will be "The Fireman's Story," "His Life or Theirs?" "Skip Dustin, the Water Boy," and "Express Messenger Riley," by . . Walter A. Moore.

**Special Articles.**

Important articles will be given by two of the most distinguished Neurologists in the world, describing Nervous Diseases, showing the ordinary causes of these forms of human suffering, and giving general suggestions as to their treatment. These articles will not be merely technical treatises, but will be enlivened by curious and illustrative anecdotes.
Common Nervous Ailments. A Series of Papers, by Dr. Brown-Sequard.
The Short History of a Nervous Man. The Proper Use of the Mind, Hallucinations and Delusions, The Cause of Sleep and Sleeplessness, Somnambulism, etc., by Dr. William A. Hammond.

**The Help Series.**

The Profits of Literary Labor, by James Parton.
Salesmen and Saleswomen in City Stores. Their wages and opportunities, by Charles Vance Elliott.
A Medical Education. How to Choose a College. Advantages of European Study, by Dr. William A. Hammond.
Girls Who Earn a Living in Art. By the Principal of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, Susan N. Carter.
How to Start. Papers telling how to start in different kinds of business and in trades, with practical details, so that a boy reading these papers may set on them safely. Janet E. Ruutz-Rees.
What a Technical Education Costs. By the Professor of Engineering of the Institute of Technology, Hoboken, Robert H. Thurston.

**In The Household.**

Parlor Experiments in Science. Simple and curious, by Prof. W. C. Richards.
Entertainments for Charitable Purposes. Advice and suggestions, by George B. Bartlett.
Tableaux with Authors. Directions for Charming Evening Entertainments, by Kate Sanborn.
Concerning Floors, Doors, and Windows. Giving the latest ideas as to the decoration of these important features of a home, by Janet E. Ruutz-Rees.
Inexpensive Art Furniture. A series of papers showing that a home may be furnished in the best taste without large expenditures, civic details as to cost, etc., by the Curator of the Liverpool Art Museum. Charles Dyall.

The Editorials of the COMPANION will give clear and impartial views of current events at home and abroad.
The Children's Page sustains its reputation for charming pictures, poems and stories adapted to the little ones.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, 1883, and a full year's subscription from that date.

Subscription Price $1.75. Specimen copies free.
*Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.*

41 Temple Place. Address, YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.


## The Markets.

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

#### Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1882.

TRADE.

General trade was quiet during the past week. There was an increased number of failures as compared with the preceding week, but none of them were of such a nature as to cause alarm.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 4½ ♇ cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 ♇ cent. Bar silver, 113¾. Sterling Exchange—long steady at $4.80¾; short do, $4.84¾. Government Bonds strong and higher. State Securities dull; Tennessee mixed 2½ ♇ cent. lower. Railroad bonds dull and generally higher. Stocks—Since 11 o'clock the market has been dull and without particular change.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 101⅞; 4⅛s, 113; 4s, coupons, 120½; 3s, 102⅝; Pacific 6s, 95, 120.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

| | Dec. 5. | Nov. 28. |
|---|---|---|
| 5's, extended | 101⅞ | 101¾ |
| 4½'s, coupons | 117⅜ | 118⅜ |
| 4's, " | 120⅛ | 118⅝ |
| 3's, " | 102½ | 101⅞ |
| Pacific 6's of '95 | 128 | 129 |

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, decrease | $ 8,735,300 |
| Specie, increase | 3,334,300 |
| Legal tenders, decrease | 56,800 |
| Deposits, increase | 1,304,900 |
| Circulation, decrease | 32,100 |
| Reserve, decrease | 3,351,200 |

The banks now hold $1,480,075 less than legal requirements.

### THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 Red Wheat sold for 99¼c in this market; on Wednesday 98¾c was the price; on Thursday there was no session; on Friday, 98¼c was the price; on Saturday it noted 98c and on yesterday 98¼c was the second price, which shows a decline during the week of 1c.

During the past week the markets at leading points have been dull. The visible supply of wheat is less than was looked for, but as it is known that there are large quantities of wheat in farmers hands to come forward, there has been no tendency to speculate freely. The situation at present is such that capitalists are slow to take hold. She outlook is that ere long the demand for export will be more active, and with it will come a greater speculative interest in America. The ports of the Baltic and Azoo seas are closed by ice, and as the supply of breadstuffs has diminished from other sources than Russia, the conditions are favorable for a greater draft upon our surplus stocks of wheat than heretofore calculated upon. However, it does not look as if there would be any marked alteration within the next fortnight.

Corn, of the old crop, is needed, and as the new corn is slow in maturing, the price is likely to hold well up.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was another dull day, with but little change in prices. No. 2 Red Wheat same as before, 98¼c. Wabash do, 98¼c; Lake Shore, 98¾c.

Sales No. 2 Red Wheat to-day . . . . . 12,000 bu.
" " " yesterday . . . . . 6,500 bu.

No. 3 Red Wheat, 91½c for Wabash and 91c for D. & M. Rejected Wheat, 80c.

In wheat the only dealing was a lot of No. 2 White Michigan at 94c.

For future delivery there was a fair aggregate business done, and prices were a little higher.

| | Dec. | Year. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales to-day | 31000 | 5000 | 65000 | 9000 | 10000 |
| Sales yesterday | 18000 | | 180000 | 110000 | |

Seller December opened at 98¼c and closed at 98¾@98½c, 1c up. Seller the Year, 88¼c. Seller January, 100¼c, then 100½c, ¼c advance. Seller February, 103⅜@103¾c, same as ourselves. Seller May, 15,000 bushels at 106¾@107c, latter to close.

The market for cash Corn was active, the sales being mostly new.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales Cash Corn to-day | 15,500 bu |
| " " yesterday | 4,500 bu |

Rejected Corn, old, 59@58½c, less value to close. Rejected, new corn, 51½c, and finally 50½c; do do, D. & M., 50c; do do Lake Shore, 50c. No Grade Corn, new, 43¼c; do, Wabash, 47c.

For future delivery there was more done than on yesterday, but prices are about the same.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales to-day | 117,000 bu |
| " yesterday | 100,000 bu |

Seller the year closed at 55¼@55½c, ⅛c decline. Seller January, 53½c, ⅛c advance. Seller May, 54¾@55c, outside to close. Same as before.

Oats showed a fair amount of activity for cash at 38@38½c, latter to close. For December delivery 10,000 bushels went at 37½c.

Clover Seed—Market active. Sales 740 bags at even prices, $5.90 for prime and $5.65 for No. 2. No change.

Dressed Hogs—Sales, 19 head, all weights, at $7.25.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following, showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granaries at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending Nov. 11, 1882:

| | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Barley bu. |
|---|---|